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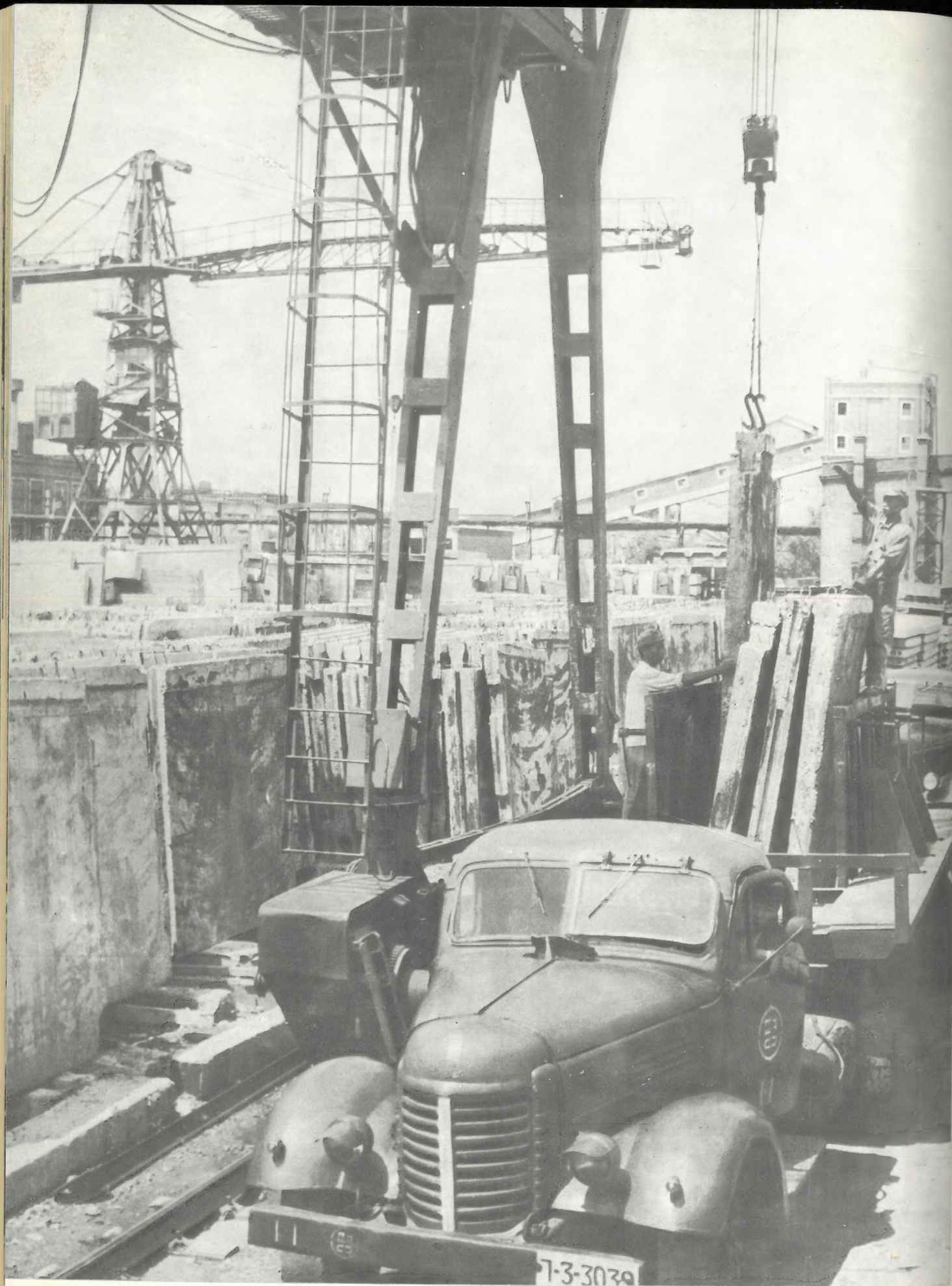
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Shipping out the products at the Pyongyang Prefab Parts Factory

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: The workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Thermopower Station are working miracles and making innovations every day to fulfil the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. Welder Kim Jai Rye of the twice Chullima workteam has introduced a new work method and overfulfils his daily plan by 50 per cent or more and is scoring good results in helping the new hands.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: Another good year comes to the co-operative farm

Photo by Choi Ryul

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Revolutionary Traditions Inherited by the Korean People

The anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, waged a protracted armed struggle against colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and for national independence and liberation. It was in the process of this struggle that the precious revolutionary traditions were formed.

Only thanks to the revolutionary traditions could the Korean people attain such great victories and brilliant successes in the revolution and construction after the country's liberation. Boundlessly dear are the glorious revolutionary traditions to the Korean people who are continuously advancing towards the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, developing them further.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for fifteen years from the early thirties was the highest stage in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people; it was the culmination of the great revolutionary struggle, triumphantly summing up the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

At that time, Japanese rule of terror and plunder in Korea was unprecedentedly ruthless, and heavier misfortunes weighed on the Korean nation. The situation demanded a revolutionary leader and correct Marxist-Leninist leadership that would guide the national-liberation struggle to victory and save the nation that stood at the crossroads of life and death. And the answer to this pressing demand of the developing Korean revolution was found in Comrade Kim Il Sung when he stood at the head of the revolution, shouldering the fate of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed and summed up the prevailing situation and the lessons of the preceding revolutionary movements and set forth clear-cut lines and policies for the Korean revolution. And he organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The decision of Comrade Kim Il Sung put the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the communist movement on the correct path, and the struggle moved on successfully with a clear target set forth.

The correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the guarantee for the shining victory of the anti-Japanese armed

struggle and the steady development of the Korean communist movement. He laid down the correct line and strategy and tactics for the revolution, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of the Korean revolution for the first time in the history of the national-liberation struggle of our country.

As a result, in the anti-Japanese armed struggle Marxism-Leninism was organically combined with the revolutionary movement, and the communist movement with the national-liberation movement; and the armed struggle and the mass movement of the workers and peasants became closely linked to each other.

Firmly rallying the broad sections of the anti-Japanese forces on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance round the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and enlisted the broad revolutionary forces in the anti-Japanese struggle, and ably employed different types and methods of struggle. Thus he led the revolutionary movement of the Korean people to a great upsurge. Besides, his superb military strategy and tactics gave the Japanese imperialists one crushing defeat after another.

To set up permanent guerilla bases—the liberated areas—in east Manchuria in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to dissolve these bases so as to widen the sphere of the guerilla warfare to the vast areas and to stage mobile operations in view of the prevailing situation where the enemy's "punitive campaigns" were more desperate, to establish the Mt. Baikdoo guerilla base comprising secret camps in order to intensify the advance into the homeland, to preserve the revolutionary forces and get ready to greet the advent of the great event, that is, liberation of the country, in the early forties—all these were correct and positive strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung for continuous victories in the armed struggle after he made a penetrating analysis of the revolutionary situations at each stage, of the changing balance of power between the guerilla army and the enemy, and of the requirements of development of the revolution.

His inexhaustive, creative, and elastic tactics put him always in a position to hold the initiative in all campaigns, however disadvantageous the conditions might be, and to deal blows to the



Oil painting "The Difficult March" In the winter of 1938 the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung made a march for more than a hundred days frustrating the pursuing enemy and breaking through the enemy's encirclements and shattering the attacks of Japanese troops

enemy. Throughout the whole course of the armed struggle he struck chill into the hearts of the enemy. Innumerable campaigns including the Bocheonbo battle, in particular, that the guerilla army waged in Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung showed to the world that the Korean people were not dead but alive and fighting the enemy, while casting the gleam of liberation to the motherland and emboldening the entire Korean people with confidence in victory.

Even when Japanese suppression was at the worst point, the Korean people looked up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great, outstanding leader of the nation; they wholeheartedly placed all their hopes in him, they put their absolute trust in him and respected him, and they bravely fought against Japanese imperialism upholding his teachings.

REVOLUTIONARY EXPLOITS AND BATTLE EXPERIENCE

Many revolutionary exploits and priceless experience were accumulated in the course of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

From the early days of the armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep attention to preparing for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party, for which he energetically worked. His plan for the founding of the Party was further embodied at the Nanhutou Conference in February 1936 and the Turgiang Conference in May of the same year. It was at these conferences that he elaborated his thoughts further. He stated the Marxist-Leninist Party should be founded which had deep

roots among the popular masses; to this end, he went on, the ranks of communist nuclei that would be the organizational backbone of the Party should be firmly built, correct strategy and tactics of the revolution be adopted, and firm organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks be realized.

It must be pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung closely combined the struggle for founding the Party with the armed struggle itself. In this way, he trained a large number of tested and seasoned revolutionaries of the worker-peasant origin and preserved the unity and purity of the communist ranks through the struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism. In the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the firm mass foundation for the Party was laid and the ranks of nuclei were secured.

It was in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that our country saw its first united anti-Japanese national front based on Marxism-Leninism.

From the outset of his revolutionary work Comrade Kim Il Sung directing deep concern to rallying all the anti-Japanese forces, endeavoured after the united actions of the broad strata of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces; he organized mass organizations in every region to provide bases for the vigorous movement for the united anti-Japanese national front.

Thus, in the first half of the 1930's the solid foundation was laid on which a broad united anti-Japanese national front could be formed as the main pillar of the revolution was formed with the anti-Japanese armed units, the leading

strength of the Korean revolution, as the core, and all the patriotic elements were rallied round it. It was on this basis that the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland, a united anti-Japanese national front, was set up on May 5, 1936, embracing the workers and peasants and the broad strata of the people.

The Association for the Restoration of the Motherland was an embodiment of the earnest wishes of the Korean nation that wanted to wipe out the Japanese aggressors by the united strength of the whole country. Indeed its programme brightly illumined the future course of the Korean people.

Through the network of the Association, which ramified speedily, various forms of anti-Japanese struggle including the working-class, peasant, and the youth and student movements were more closely linked with the anti-Japanese armed struggle; and they forged ahead more vigorously influenced by the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Indeed "The Association for the Restoration of the Motherland played a great role in explaining the aims and tasks of our national-liberation struggle to the wide masses of the people and in rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of common struggle for the country's liberation." (Kim Il Sung)

Also accumulated in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the precious experience in founding the people's power and building up the people's armed forces.

Rejecting the Rightist and "Leftist" assertions on political power, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of people's government on the basis of a scientific analysis of the character of our country's revolution and the prevailing balance of power between the different classes. Basing itself on the united front of the broad sections of the people under the leadership of the working class, the people's government envisaged to enforce thoroughly the democratic reforms in all fields of life, social, economic, and cultural. The correctness and vitality of this line had already been proved in the practices at the guerilla bases—the liberated areas.

The people's revolutionary governments set up in the liberated areas ensured all the democratic rights and freedom to the people; land was distributed among the peasants, and a free educational system enforced. Therefore, the people gave absolute support to the people's revolutionary governments and shed blood to defend them.

The anti-Japanese guerilla army was an army for national and social liberation of the working masses of Korea; it was a revolutionary army with Marxism-Leninism as its guide. The anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly embodied the

idea of unity of men and officers and of the people and the armymen, and carried out the military line of arming the entire people of the liberated areas. Through the protracted, sanguinary struggle, many excellent military cadres were trained and rich battle experience was gained.

DAUNTLESS FIGHTING SPIRIT AND IDEA OF JOOCHE

Even today the lofty revolutionary trait of the anti-Japanese fighters, indeed it is many-sided, is a fine example to our people in their life and struggle, who draw deep inspiration from it—their undying faithfulness to the revolution even in all adversities, their lofty revolutionary spirit and indomitable will that defended the headquarters of the revolution at the cost of life and gave everything most willingly for the independence of the country and happiness of the people, revolutionary comradeship, their firm belief in victory and revolutionary optimism, their socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Even under the difficult conditions where they were surrounded by the enemy, the anti-Japanese guerillas under the wise leadership and excellent commandship of Comrade Kim Il Sung victoriously waged a heroic struggle for fifteen years against a large force of the crack units of the aggressive army, of which the Japanese imperialists boasted so. The guerilla army could expect no help from any sources except the revolutionary masses; they themselves had to secure everything they needed, weapons, ammunition, food, uniforms, and others, fighting the enemy. There were times when they had to wage tens of battles in a day. Sometimes they had to go on several days without food; sometimes they had to make a long march without a break covering several hundred *ri* in the dense forests amidst snow-storms, while fighting the enemy that came from all directions.

However, "Let us smash the enemy, even if we may die hundred times!" was their firm resolve. With such an unbending revolutionary spirit, they went on fighting, sure of the final victory and surmounting all difficulties. Thoroughly armed with the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, they showed boundless loyalty to the revolutionary tasks and displayed the lofty spirit of devotion and sacrifice and heroism in fulfilling the tasks. They rallied firm round Comrade Kim Il Sung with a single idea and will and defended the headquarters led by him at the cost of their lives. They held fast to the lines and policies set forth by him and carried them out to the end in all conditions.

It was in this period that *Jooche* was established and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was thoroughly embodied for the first

time in the Korean revolution. Comrade Kim Il Sung asserting that on the question of establishing *Jooche* hinged the destiny of the revolution, unfolded a vigorous struggle to this end from the early days of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and successfully pushed ahead with the guerilla struggle based on the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

It was the position of Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Jooche* that one should have faith in one's own strength in the revolution, one should think with one's own brains, and the Korean people must solve all the problems of the Korean revolution by their own efforts. Comrade Kim Il Sung solved every question creatively and fully translated the revolutionary principle of self-reliance into reality. Rejecting flunkeyism and opposing great-power chauvinism, he waged a resolute struggle to establish *Jooche* in Korea's revolution; as a result, our national-liberation movement and communist movement advanced successfully. Also rejecting all kinds of deviations of "Left" adventurism, he independently guided the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and firmly protected the revolutionary forces for the continuous upsurge in the revolutionary struggle.

His idea of establishing *Jooche* in the Korean revolution was brilliantly embodied in the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland. The Programme defined clearly the character and tasks of the Korean revolution at that time and made a scientific exposition of the political line and social and economic measures most suitable to Korea's realities.

It must be also pointed out that the anti-Japanese guerillas always holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism strengthened solidarity with the fighting fraternal peoples and gave concrete assistance to their revolutionary struggles by ceaselessly dealing blows to the manoeuvres of Japanese imperialism that was set to invade the Asian Continent.

POPULAR WORK STYLE AND REVOLUTIONARY WORK METHOD

Established in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were the traditions of the popular work style and the revolutionary work method.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The anti-Japanese guerillas fought not for the landlords and capitalists but for the interests of the people, and established a tradition of the fighting spirit that they always live with the people and fight with the people against the enemy. The ideology of the anti-Japanese guerillas was that of Marxism-Leninism; their aims were to oppose imperialism and struggle to set up a people's government that protects the interests of the work-

ing people."

The anti-Japanese guerilla army was a revolutionary army fighting for the interests and happiness, freedom and liberation of the people and, at the same time, it was a people's army composed of the best sons and daughters of the people. The anti-Japanese guerillas fought devotedly for the interests of the people and protected them at the cost of their lives however difficult the situation might be. Making Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching "As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live separated from the people" a creed in their life, they rooted themselves deep among the masses of the people and kept kinsman-like ties with them; they consulted with the people and pooled their inexhaustible strength and wisdom to carry out difficult and arduous revolutionary tasks. They put profound trust in the popular masses and treated them like their kinsmen; they taught them and learned from them and constantly conducted the political work and the work with people among them to raise their national and class consciousness and organized and enlisted them in the revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The guerillas were equipped with a thorough revolutionary mass point of view: they were simple, modest, and courteous; they were sensitive to the masses' needs and took good care of them and always shared their fate with them. Even when they were in a favourable position, they averted battles if they thought that the battle might cause damages to the people; when they had secured a handful of grain in a vacant house in the heart of a mountain, they made it a rule to put money for the grain. As the guerillas ardently loved the people and devotedly fought for the interests and happiness of the people, they enjoyed boundless love and respect and absolute support from them. The people wholeheartedly helped the guerillas at the risk of their lives and, sometimes, they did not hesitate to give their lives to keep the secrets and security of the guerilla army.

The anti-Japanese fighters put the political work before all others on the basis of the revolutionary mass line both in the guerilla units and among the people; and persuasion and education which they practised sincerely and patiently were their means of inspiring the masses to the revolutionary tasks. Moreover, they always acted up to what they said and influenced the masses by setting examples with their own deeds.

The lofty revolutionary comradeship of the anti-Japanese fighters closely united the guerillas ideologically and morally, and it turned the ranks into a steel-like one. Theirs was a true revolutionary comradeship between men and officers and among themselves in the course of the revolutionary struggle. It was thanks to such fraternal love for each other and

to the revolutionary ties of comradeship among them that the guerillas were able to go through the arduous revolutionary course with a firmly united strength. * * *

In this way, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea were established in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. These are the valuable treasures of our Party and our people and the precious assets and root of the Korean revolution.

Only thanks to the traditions and the root could the Workers' Party of Korea be founded in time after the country's liberation. Only thanks to the traditions and the root could our Party grow into such a great Marxist-Leninist one as it is today, overcoming all difficulties. The Party lost no time to build up the subjective forces of the revolution and has always guided the people to victory conquering all seemingly unsurmountable odds.

The Workers' Party of Korea inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle has adhered to the idea of *Jooche* and the line of independency and carried through the correct lines and policies at every stage and every period. Thus, our Party has scored brilliant successes in the revolution and construction, and turned our country, once backward, into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural one with firm foundations of an independent national economy in a short span of time.

Moreover, our Party founded in time the Korean People's Army with the anti-Japanese guerillas as its core and trained it into a powerful revolutionary force. Our People's Army won the historic victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the self-styled world's mightiest U.S. aggressors.

Inheriting the tradition of the revolutionary mass line established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Workers' Party of Korea has always relied on the popular masses and pooled their inexhaustible strength and wisdom to the maximum to the successful implementation of all revolutionary tasks, however difficult they might be. During the past twenty some years of revolutionary struggle since the country's liberation for inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, particularly, in the fierce Patriotic War of Liberation, a large army of new revolutionaries, numbering hundreds of thousands, has come into being, besides the old revolutionary cadres steeled in the prolonged revolutionary struggle. Our revolutionary ranks have been thus greatly expanded and reinforced.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the people that inherited the revolutionary traditions of

(Continued on page 8)

Great Upsurge Socialist Construction

THE entire working people of our country, putting spurs to the galloping Chullima, are effecting a revolutionary upsurge in all fields of socialist construction in their endeavours to carry through the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966—a decision on parallel growth of economic construction and defence upbuilding. Moreover, upholding the resolutions of the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on carrying out the line set forth at the Party Conference and the teachings that Premier Kim Il Sung gave when he visited South Hamgyung Province recently, the working class and the entire people are boosting the production by making an effective use of the economic foundation already created in all branches of the national economy including industry and agriculture. The country has seen many new factories and plants starting operation while many more construction projects are going on.

In particular, a great upsurge in production and construction is sweeping the Hamheung area, an important industrial centre of our country.

In June this year Premier Kim Il Sung visited the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory in Hamheung, where he highly praised the workers for having performed every task given by the Party by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. He instructed them to cause a new, revolutionary upsurge and continued innovations and uninterrupted advance in implementing the Party's line of promoting economic construction in parallel with defence buildup.

Greatly inspired by the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, the workers of the Ryongsung Factory are seething with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirit to complete the tasks.

They are resolved to make equipment needed for plating zinc and tin and machinery for the expansion project of the anthracite gasification system of the Heungnam Fertilizer Combine and other equipment and installations needed for defence upbuilding and socialist construction, in addition to the assignments they are given for the year. All the workers are waging a stubborn struggle, pooling all their energies and talents to tap all the latent reserves so as to increase the production. And they are scoring outstanding results.

This happened on the day when the decisions of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the production of zinc- and tin-plated sheets came down to the plant.

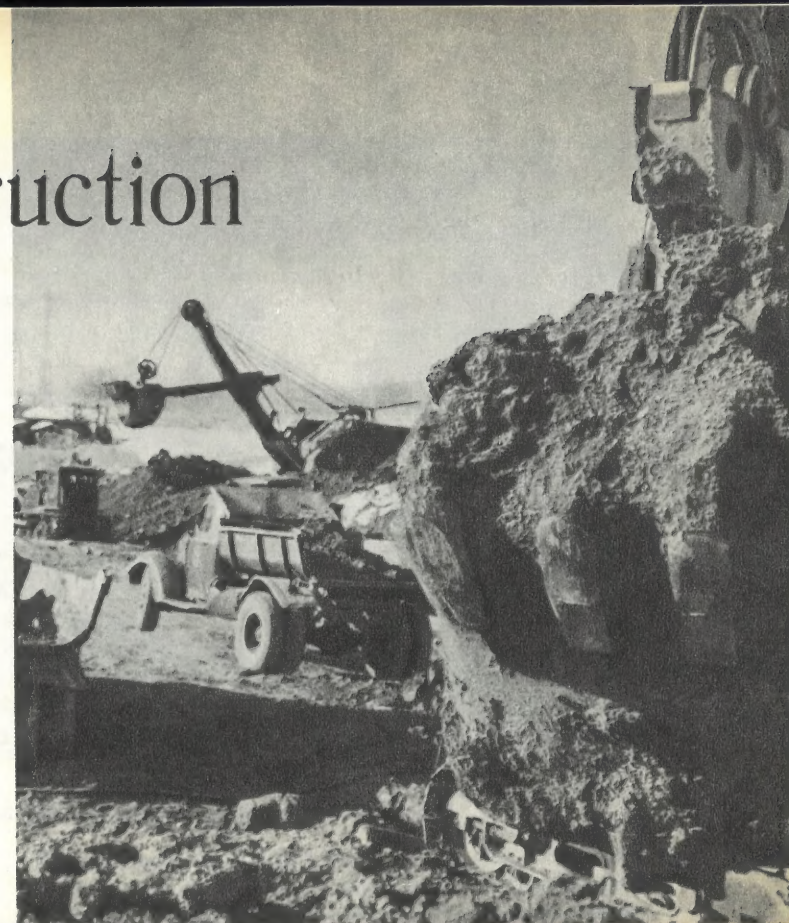
The designers got together and studied the plan, and it was their finding that it would take them at least five months to draw up all the blueprints for the

new equipment. Five months! But they wanted to do it in less time. Again they got together and studied the way... In the end, they finished the job in ten days!

No less enthusiastic were the workers who undertook the production of the equipment after the blueprints. The heavy machine shop, for one, decided to complete this year's quotas including the new equipment for tin and zinc plating by the end of October. The entire factory held a meeting, where it was decided to win the title of Chullima factory by successfully carrying through the decisions of the Party Conference and teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung. Thanks to such devoted struggle, they fulfilled the first half year plan on all indices by June 28—a plan far bigger than the one set by the state.

Such innovations are being made in all factories, enterprises, and on construction sites in the country, including the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory, truck and tractor plants, and other machine factories, where an energetic drive for increased production is being waged. The machine-building industry, for instance, surpassed the plan for the first half of the year by 19.1 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year in gross value of output.

In metallurgical industry where a new, great revolutionary upsurge is taking place, the workers are waging a vigorous struggle to turn out more steel products.



The Yungheung Youth Colliery is seething with zeal of the workers for the increased production

The workers of the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works and the Kangsun Steel Mill completed their plans for the first half of the year on all indices before the set time by taking better care of the equipment and introducing new work methods.

The smelters of the steel shop at the Kangsun Steel Mill keep boosting the production





Innovations are made every day at the Pyongyang building-machine factory, too

Compared with the same period of last year, in the first half of the year metallurgical industry produced more—14.6 per cent in pig iron, 13.1 per cent in steel, and 14.8 per cent in rolled steel.

Successes are also registered in the domain of chemical industry that is working diligently to accelerate chemicalization of agriculture as the Party indicates. The workers of the Heungnam Fertilizer Combine and the Bongoong Chemical Combine which the Premier visited recently are turning out more fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, carbide, and vinyl chloride. By improving equipment and introducing new work methods, the Heungnam Fertilizer Combine increased the production of ammonium sulphate fertilizer by 27.7 per cent and ammonium-nitrate fertilizer by 18.8 per cent in the first half of the year over the corresponding period of last year. And the vinyl chloride factory increased its capacity 1.5-2 times as great as the beginning of the year.

The forceful struggle for carrying through the resolutions of the Party's Conference is going on in other branches of the national economy as well—light industry, transport, fishery, and lumbering.

A new, revolutionary upsurge is sweeping the countryside, where the peasants are endeavouring to translate the Party's policy into reality.

The farmers of the Chungsan Co-op Farm, Kangsu County, who are resolved to surpass its grain goal for the year, called upon all the co-op farmers of the country to an emulation drive. And all the co-op farmers throughout the country most willingly took up the challenge. They are working for bigger yields; the farmers of the Rihyun Co-op Farm at Sadong District in Pyongyang, like all others, are working in a scientific way. They are battling to surpass the grain target by 16 per cent, vegetable by 20 per cent, and turn out more fruits and more fish than last year.

Inspired by the grand labour struggle of the work-

ing people who, responding to the call of the Party enthusiastically, are working with devotion, youths and students are volunteering to do their share, however small it may be, in the execution of the Party policy of economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

The students of Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute in Pyongyang and other colleges in the country during their summer vacation participated in building the city of Pyongyang, their capital, and in socialist construction.

Rallied round the Party as one, the entire people of the northern part of the country are successfully carrying on the Party's line and the Premier's instructions; they have established economic foundations strong enough to increase defence capacities to repulse at one stroke the U.S. aggressors who are desperate in their scheme to unleash a new war in Korea, and are making a great upsurge in all fields of the country's socialist construction to make the U.S. aggressors go from South Korea and liberate the South Korean people even one day sooner.

(Continued from page 6)

the anti-Japanese armed struggle always maintain the firm revolutionary stand in the anti-imperialist struggle, resolutely fighting against imperialism; under the banner of proletarian internationalism, they are endeavouring to strengthen the solidarity with the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world.

Our people are firmly determined to realize the victory of the Korean revolution on a nationwide scale without fail by inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

UNINTERRUPTED ADVANCE OF A CHULLIMA WORKTEAM

The Ko Jung Bok boring machine workteam at the heavy machine shop of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory is a Chullima workteam whose members, united as one, helping and leading each other, and making innovations in work and life, have exalted the prestige of the Chullima workteam. "One for all and all for one" is their watchword.

This 20-member workteam won the honourable title of Chullima Workteam in 1965 and since then they have been making every effort to gain the name of Twice Chullima Workteam.

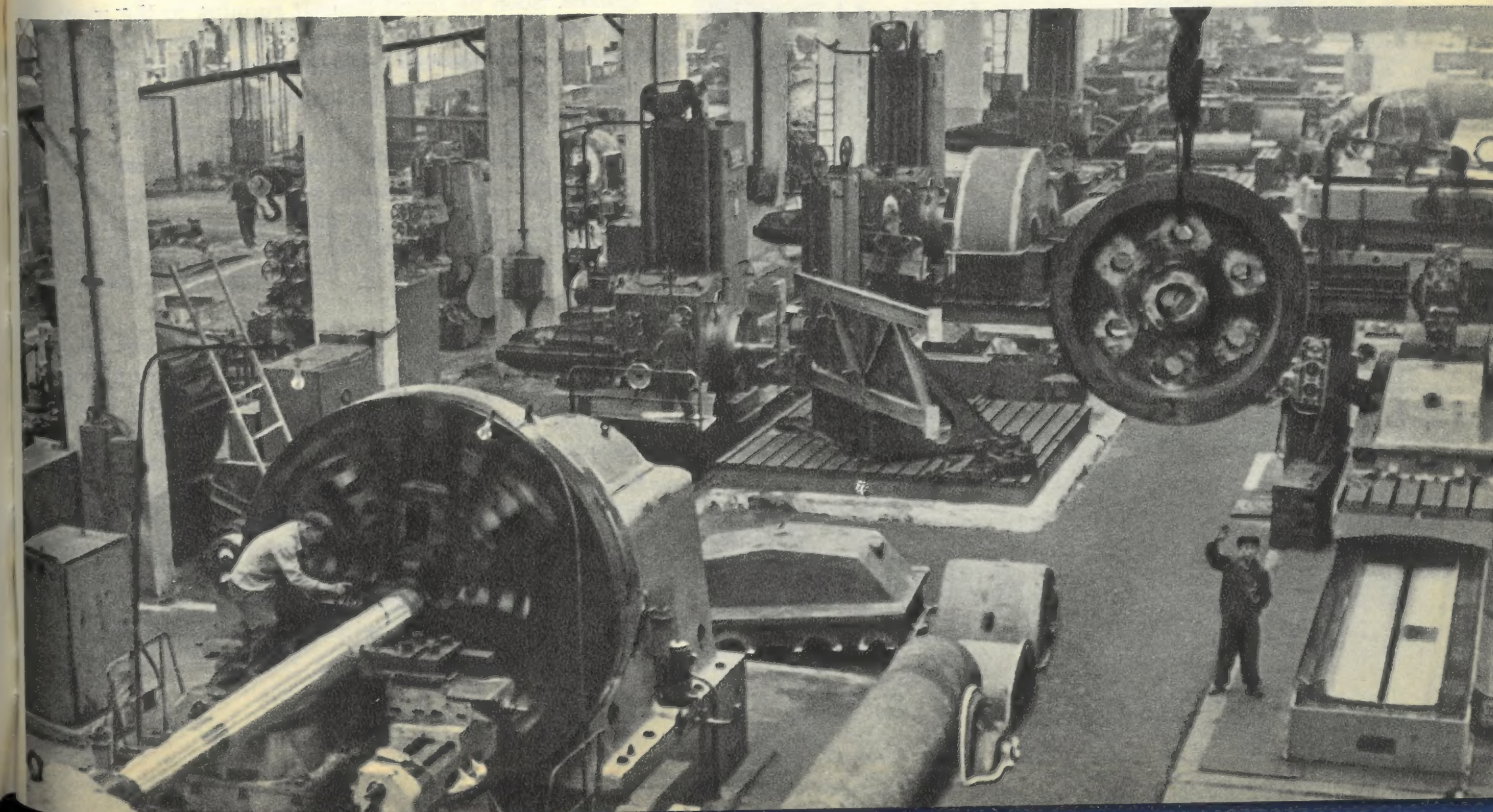
Last October when the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea presented a new line of energetic economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, they rose up to implement the militant tasks. They were resolved to take the lead in fulfilling the production plan of their shop for the year—it was 22 per cent bigger than the previous year's—and to turn out more machines and equipment of better quality over and above the plan. A fierce labour struggle ensued.

At the beginning of this year their plan was to produce large-sized cold-rolling mills. In view of the significance of the assignment, the members of the workteam with other workers of the plant decided to finish it two months earlier than scheduled. And they made preparations thoroughly—they made more tools and studied the blueprints before the start of the actual manufacturing.

Things, however, did not move as they had expected. They worked a day and figured how long it would take them to complete the beds of the rolling mills. It was too long. When their shift was over, they got together to study the problem. To be sure, there were many suggestions, but none of them sounded good. But it was their conclusion that their machines alone were not enough to do the job.

How to tackle the matter? Workteam leader Ko Jung Bok pondered. He called to mind the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung who had visited this plant several times, and studied them again.

The Ko Jung Bok Chullima workteam taking the lead in bringing about a revolutionary upsurge



He recalled what took place in 1960. In those days the plant was not so well equipped but the workers succeeded in making the 8-metre turning lathe and the 3,000-ton press. How? They worked upholding the teachings of the Premier who said that one had to be bold, if he was to do the revolution. They made their machine, which had been thought to be able to cut only a piece of 6 metres in length and 10 tons in weight at best, work on an object, 12 metres long and 30 tons heavy.

He made a suggestion to add a device to the spindle of the boring machine to do the job. His men accepted his idea and attached the device to the machine. Now the spindle was lengthened, but it vibrated horribly. Someone said the extended spindle's end should be propped up with something. They fixed a medal piece on the bed of the machine; now the vibration stopped, and they could raise the capacity of their boring machines three times and improve markedly the quality of the products.

Now another problem: they encountered with difficulties in cutting grooves on the bed of the rolling mill. Soon they made a new jig that cuts grooves four times faster.

Their efforts bore fruit: They finished the manufacture of the cold-rolling mills over two months ahead of the set time.

They always jointly tackle all difficult problems

Last June Premier Kim Il Sung came to the plant again and consulted with the workers how to bring about a new great upsurge in production and construction in order to carry through the new line of expediting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding that the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted. Then he asked the workers and technicians of the plant to take the lead in the implementation of the new line and make a revolutionary upsurge as they had done in the past.

His teachings made the workers of the plant stir with revolutionary zeal and militant spirit. They, determined not only to carry out the plans for the year, but to produce equipment and machinery needed in the economic construction and defence upbuilding, stood up to tap every latent reserve and raise the production, pooling their talents and energies.

On the very day when Premier Kim Il Sung left the plant, the Ko Jung Bok Chullima workteam assembled and renewed their determination to carry out the Premier's teachings without fail. A veteran turner Joo Ki Oong, a student at the factory college, expressed his resolve:

"He said most kind words about me in the workshop. I'll make innovations and increase the production. I will do my best to be worthy of the trust he placed in me."

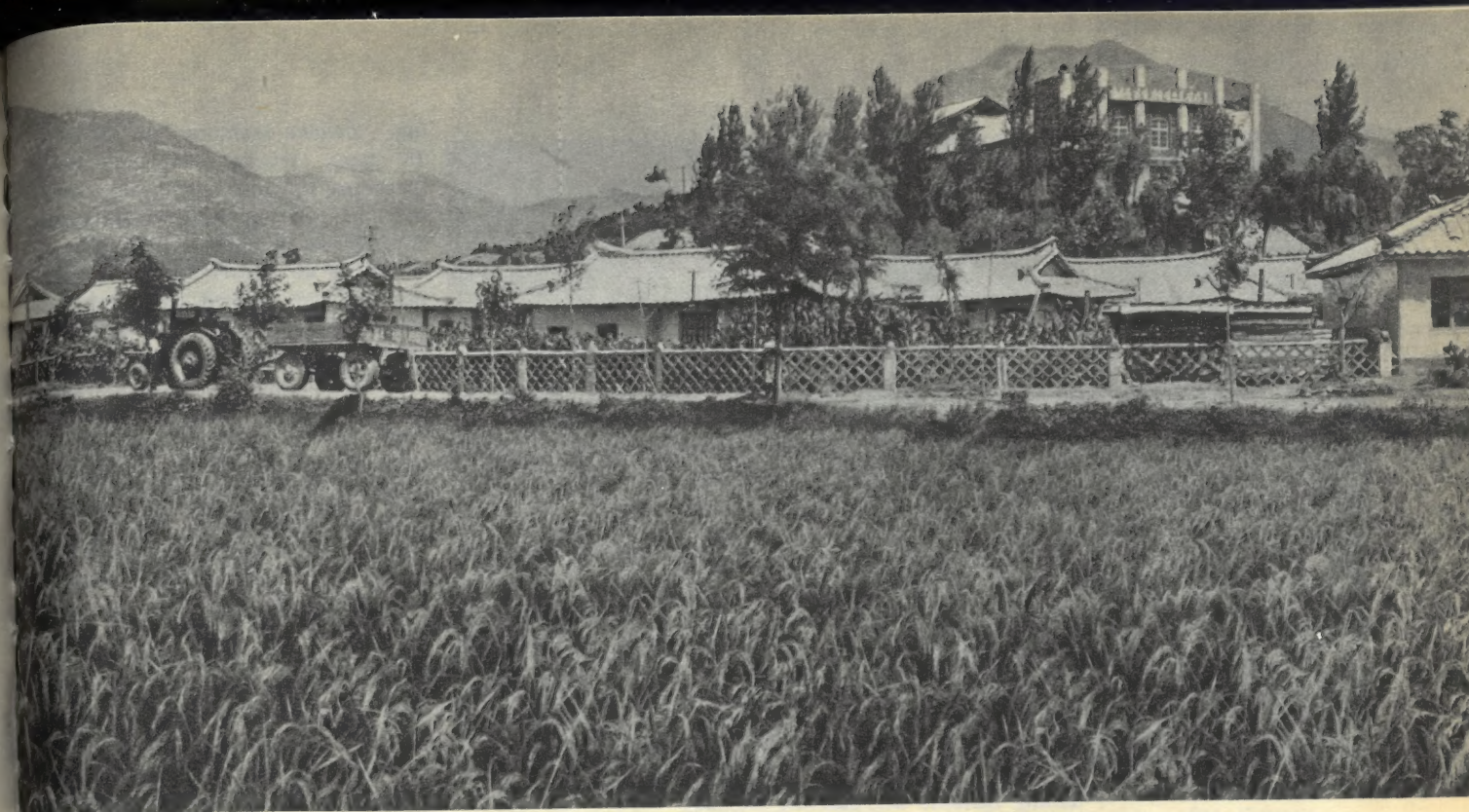
Other members of the workteam, too, pledged to shatter every expression of conservatism and mysticism on technique, and to think and practise boldly so as to make uninterrupted innovations and continued advance. Then Joo Ki Oong brought forward suggestions to step up the completion of the synthesizing tank for gasification of anthracite they had just started. His proposal was to check the machine from vibrating. But none of them had ever thought of it, and the matter was left unsettled. That night Joo Ki Oong pondered the problem and at last hit upon a good idea; he would put two tools at the pass of the spindle. Soon he found himself running to the plant... Han Byung Mook and others in the second shift were surprised to see his untimely appearance, but they agreed to take apart the machine when he explained his idea.

They fixed two tools to the machine and put on the switch. The revolution of the machine gradually increased, while the vibration of the machine was reduced. Now the machine cut into the object 2-3 times deeper, and Joo Ki Oong rejoiced at seeing his idea prove successful.

Now that the entire plant seethed with new innovations, the Ko Jung Bok Chullima workteam members were absorbed in tackling a new matter. This time the question was how to cut simultaneously the inside and outside of the synthesizing tank for gasification of anthracite. If they succeeded, they could increase remarkably the work efficiency.

They must settle the question by all means, they thought. Some consulted engineering books and others asked advice of the technicians. There were meetings

(Continued on page 44)



A view of Okdo village

Along the Brilliant Avenue

HONG BYUNG HEUI

THE Okdo Co-operative Farm is on the western coast of Korea. The people of Okdo, too, became masters of land with the country's liberation, and a co-operative farm was organized with 23 families in August 1953, a month after the victorious Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors. Then a head of ox and small land were all they had. But it has grown into a big and rich one; it is a family of over 500 households now and it has a number of tractors, trucks, and other modern farm machines.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS

It was one summer day when we visited the farm. Modern farm houses stood at the foot of a hill which was covered with fruit trees.

Farmers were applying chemical fertilizer to the meticulously worked-out paddy fields where rice look-

ed so healthy. Water was flowing along the channels from the pumping station. Trucks were busy on the dike.

We saw Rim Do Sang, Labour Hero and chairman of the farm, in his office. On the wall was hung a

bulletin board which read: "The technical revolution in the rural areas is an important task; it aims at developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technique and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science. It also aims at making the life of the peasants abundant and freeing them from arduous labour."

The chairman told us about the history of his farm and the results of the technical revolution in his farm after Premier Kim Il Sung made public the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

According to him, this farm's harvest keeps growing every year, thanks to the superiority of the co-operative economy and to the technical revolution which is moving



Young farmers are starting the day

ahead energetically with the Government's assistance and guidance.

In fact, the Workers' Party of Korea has always pushed ahead with the rural technical revolution since the time when agricultural co-operation was the order of the day. The Party defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and application of chemicals as the chief tasks of the technical revolution in the rural areas, and directed tremendous efforts to this end.

Irrigation occupies a very important place in the technical revolution, for rice holds a large proportion in our agriculture. This Okdo farm is no exception. The peasants in this area too had wanted so long to see a day when they would not have to worry about water. To meet their cherished desire the Party and Government undertook the Kiyang irrigation project in the difficult days of the postwar rehabilitation. Then the villagers took part in building waterways stretching over 8 kilometres. They had 255 *jungbo* of new paddies on the Okdo plain, which are free from flood and drought, and enjoy high, stable harvests every year. Ever since then, the peasants have been eating rice, no more coarse cereals.

According to the chairman, in recent years the farm also have performed the river-improving work to protect the fields from flood.

On the farm well under way is mechanization of all field work, from ploughing to harvesting and thresh-

MODERN FARM VILLAGE

Merry melodies flowed out from the radio or through-wire radio set in every house when we walked through the village—all the modern farm houses were built by the rural construction corps and they were financed by the Government.

"That is the farm's club house. It can seat 800 people," said chairman Rim Do Sang, pointing to a building on the hill.

According to him, in the evening a film-showing or an art circle rehearsal takes place at the club house, which also maintains the room dedicated to the study of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, classrooms of the working people's middle school, and the agricultural science room.

As we walked towards the club our companion continued:

"In his theses Premier Kim Il Sung showed the basic principles and concrete measures for tackling the agrarian question. He said that the revolution must go on in the countryside, and to this end the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions must be vigorously carried on. He

ing: Twelve tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), trucks, fodder-crushers, threshing machines, and some other machines are working to lessen the back-breaking toil of the farmers. Machines do 95 per cent of ploughing, 100 per cent of threshing, and 90 per cent of transport. Electrification which helps irrigation and mechanization and plays the most important role in building a modern rural village is being carried out extensively; and chemicalization, a decisive factor in boosting the per-unit yield is going on vigorously.

Thanks to the results attained in irrigation, mechanization, electrification, chemicalization, the farm overfulfilled the grain target by 15 per cent last year despite the unfavourable weather condition. Thus they are successfully carrying on the task put forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" which states "Agricultural production must be increased steadily on the basis of carrying out the technical revolution in the countryside."

said that the main content of the cultural revolution in the countryside is to raise the level of general education and the technical level of the peasants. We are doing our best to implement these tasks, too."

In the village are a primary school and a five-year middle school, where over 600 children of the farmers are studying under the universal nine-year compulsory technical education system free of charge. The educational level of all farmers has reached that of the primary or middle school graduates or above through the regular school or under the adult education programme. As a matter of fact, 60 per cent of them are middle school graduates. The farm runs the working people's middle school and various agricultural science circles.

What is more, a number of children of the farmers are studying at the college. A farmer Ri Byung Do finished the primary and middle courses of the working people's school at the village. And his five boys are at school—the eldest and second at Pyongyang Medical College, the third at Kim Il Sung University, and the last two at a higher

agricultural school and a five-year middle school respectively. Such is not rare now for the villagers.

The farm boasts of a number of agronomists and junior agronomists. Some twenty youngsters are taking the correspondence courses of the college or higher technical school,

WITH ZEAL

We dropped in at the room dedicated to the study of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea attached to the club, where were Kim Il Sung's Selected Works, a number of books and materials on the revolutionary spirit and achievements of the anti-Japanese guerilla army organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung that victoriously fought the Japanese imperialists for fifteen years. There were also reference books for the study of the Party policies.

"We have study rooms near the plots too. We lay greater stress on educating the peasants with the revolutionary traditions in carrying out the ideological education." This was what Bang Rak Sung, chairman of the farm's branch of the Union of Agricultural Working People, said. We were told that they placed the ideological revolution before all other work at the farm, remembering Premier Kim Il Sung's words: "The ideological revolution in the countryside means eliminating the survivals of outworn ideas of the peasants and arming them with the progressive ideas of the working class, with communist ideas."

and 45 have passed several subjects in the examination for the qualifications for junior agronomists.

With the rapid progress in the cultural revolution, the technical and cultural standard of the farmers has been raised and remarkable innovations are made in the farm work.

The ideological education of the farmers is conducted with each workteam or sub-team as a unit. It is to imbue the farmers with the ideas of opposing exploitation and suppression and of hating U.S. and Japanese imperialism, and to cultivate patriotism—to love ardently their farm and socialist motherland—and the spirit of honouring labour, loving the collective, and of faithfully implementing the revolutionary tasks. Therefore, among the farmers the number of innovators who work under the watchword "One for all and all for one" is growing.

Everywhere at the farm, in the fields and other places, we saw the peasants who were causing a great upsurge in farming, upholding the Party's strategic line of pushing ahead with economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

This year they completed rice-transplantation fifteen days earlier than the previous years and were making their utmost to gather in 500 kilograms more of rice from every *jungbo* than last year. We met a farmer at a paddy plot who told us:

"When we gather in even one more gram of grain, we know it would help strengthen that much

our democratic base, politically, economically, and militarily. Then we would be able to promote further the Korean revolution and make ourselves fully prepared for the country's reunification, the great event for the nation."

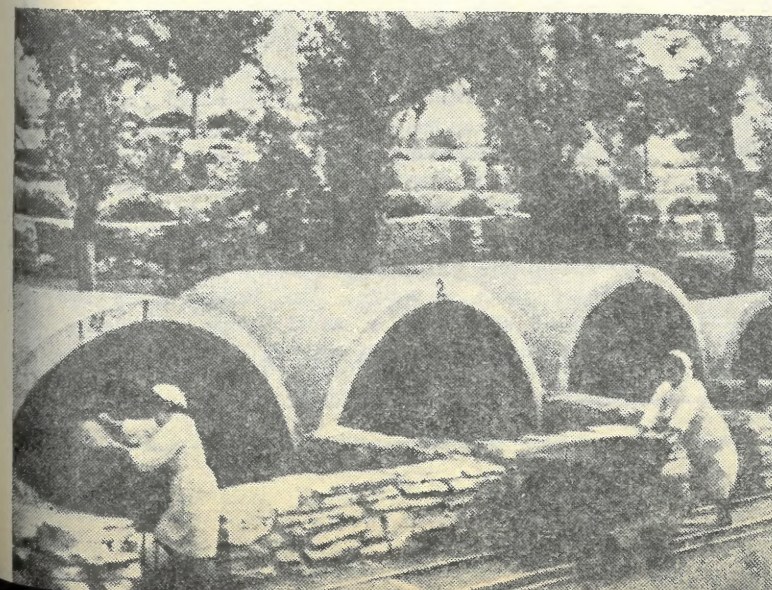
Every farmer was well aware why and for what they were working. Hence, it is not accidental that they were showing untiring zeal and vigour.

As is the case with all other farms, the Government has done everything to guide and aid this farm. Since the inception of the farm Premier Kim Il Sung has visited several times here to see how the farmers were faring and instructed how to develop the farm, to organize farming, and to manage the farm's business. During the past few years alone, the Government financed many modern farm houses, 11 day-nurseries, 7 kindergartens, 9 threshing grounds and more than 10 tobacco-drying rooms and warehouses. Last year it abolished the system of agricultural tax-in-kind to free once and for all the peasants from all tax burdens. And this means for each peasant household 800 kilograms more of grain on an average.

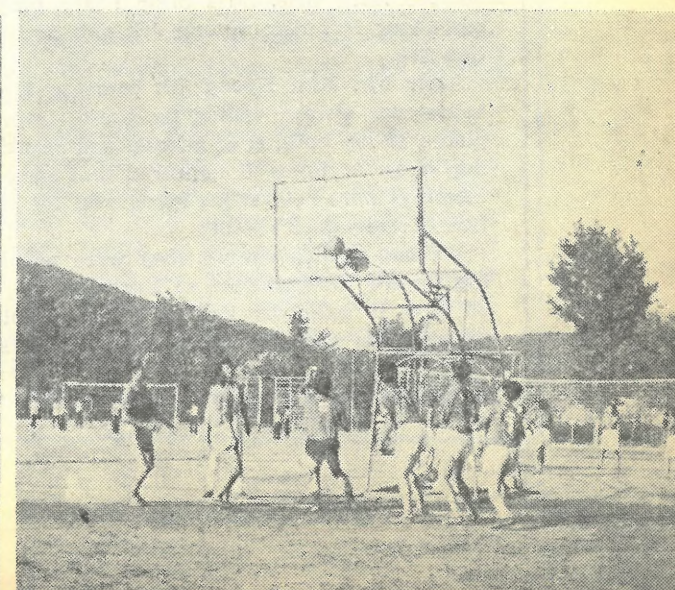
When we parted, chairman Rim Do Sang of the farm said to us:

"We will march along the brilliant avenue shown in the 'Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country.' It is a path to prosperity and a road to a brighter future. With unwavering confidence we will follow this path."

The farm breeds pigs on a large scale



Students of the agricultural school of the village going in for sports after school



She Is a Mother to All of Us

In Memory of Mother Kang Ban Sok

CHAE JU SON

"Rodong Shinmoon" of July 31, 1967, carried the reminiscences about Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people. She devoted her whole life to the revolutionary work. The following is the full text.—Ed.

It is already 35 years since Mother Kang Ban Sok passed away. How time flies! (She died on July 31, 1932.—Ed.) It seems only yesterday that I associated with her in Fusung. And yet so many years have elapsed since then!

Indeed, that is an old story, considering that I, a seventeen-year-old girl when I first met the Mother, am now on the eve of my sixtieth birthday and people call me grandma.

I think the Mother would be 76 years old this year if she were alive now. Certainly those who are hale and hearty can still remain in good condition of health at that age! She died before her time, because she had overworked herself to restore the lost homeland, because she had undergone so many bitter hardships in her endeavours to realize a society where the poor can live well and comfortably.

It was in 1925 that I first met the Mother. As far as I can remember, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Fusung first, in the winter of the previous year 1924 and his family moved to Fusung towards the end of February or early in March the next year.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik settled down in Sonammun Street and carried on his work. His house was not far from ours. So I often heard people talking about Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mother Kang Ban Sok.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Fusung his house was always visited by guests from various places, to say nothing of Fusung and its neighbouring areas. At times, it appeared that some kind of meetings were held at his home with the participation of many such visitors.

We had not known yet they were people working for the independence of Korea, so we wondered how it could be that so many people called on him who had only recently moved to the town.

For our family had two or three visitors at most all through the year, though we had been living there for a long time. Those guests who frequented Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's house respected and showed affection for him, calling him "Sir."

Soon after moving to Fusung, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik opened the Baeksan School to give education to the sons and daughters of the poor Korean residents. Until that time there was no school for the Koreans in Fusung. Most of the Korean residents, therefore, could not send their children to school.

Having had no opportunity of receiving education themselves and living in an alien land, all Korean residents in Fusung wanted to send their children to school to learn the Korean language and letters. Their cherished desire was realized only after Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had set up the Baeksan School.

All the Koreans living in Fusung at that time said in unison:

"We poor Koreans living in Fusung have come into luck, for we now have such a respectable person as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik near us."

People spoke in the same way of Mother Kang Ban Sok.

I did not know when my mother had met Mother Kang Ban Sok, but she told me Mother Kang Ban Sok was as kind and generous as could be just as her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. My mother was not the only person who praised Mother Kang Ban Sok. Everyone living in the neighbourhood was loud in praising her that she was diligent, courteous and ready to offer kind help to her neighbours.

There were rumours: "She looked after the household affairs of a certain poor neighbour," "I saw her call on and condole with the unfor-



tunate parents upon the drowning of their son in the river," and so on. Not a day passed without my hearing that kind of things.

I really wanted to go and meet her. But in those days things were different from now, and so I could not call on her as I pleased.

Then, quite unexpectedly Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away in June the following year.

What a surprise and sorrow the news brought us! To this day I remember the story I heard from my elder brother who had been to the house of Mother Kang Ban Sok to express his condolences.

Mourners came to his home and grave not only from Fusung but various other places, and nearly all the well-known personalities who had been comrades of the deceased in the revolutionary activities were among the mourners.

Besides them, my brother told me, the students of the Baeksan School and their parents and the poor people educated by him offered condolences.

After telling this to me, my elder brother said that it was really painful to think of how Mother Kang Ban Sok could manage to get a living with her young children, having only recently moved to the strange place and then lost her husband. My brother said with a sigh that he felt as if it were his own affair.

According to my brother, Mother Kang Ban Sok did not shed tears before her children until the coffin left the house for the grave.

When people talked of the fact at the grave, the revolutionary comrades of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who already knew well of Mother Kang Ban Sok said admiringly that she was as indomitable as her husband.

Listening to the story, I thought of many, many things.

Even a man would feel his heart rending with pain when thinking of a person, who died in an alien land thousands of *ri* (One *ri* is 400 metres) from home without achieving his lofty aim of national restoration for which he had been fighting. And how much more so Mother Kang Ban Sok would have felt, who had relied on him as the sole support.

Thinking of the rough and thorny path ahead she would have to traverse with her young children, and thinking of her great responsibility for bringing them up by herself, how helpless she must have felt!

Nevertheless, she did not shed tears before her children. What a strong-willed woman she was,

indeed! Young as I was, I could not repress admiration.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok took over his work and devoted herself to it. For one thing she took charge of and continued to run the Baeksan School which the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had personally set up and operated.

The Mother called on the parents of the students and the patriotic-minded persons of the Fusung area to collect contributions and ensured the smooth operation of the school, and, just as the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did, visited the school frequently and exerted all her efforts to settle the difficult matters arising in its management.

This was not the only thing she took over from the work of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Pursuing his will, Mother Kang Ban Sok personally joined in the revolutionary work. This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that she organized the Women's Association on her own initiative and led it.

Her visage in those days when she was organizing the Women's Association still remains fresh in my memory.

With an ornamental bar in her hair parted at the middle and dressed tidily in white cotton clothes made of the fabric she had woven herself, Mother Kang Ban Sok was always wearing a soft, gentle smile on her face.

I will not forget that day when she renamed us members of the Women's Association. We were being enrolled on the list that day and, in the course of the registration, it turned out that only a few of us had names worthy of the term. Many of us introduced themselves as "Gat-nan-i (new-born child)," "Kimssi (Mrs. Kim)," "Chot-jjae (the eldest)" and the like, sending those present into a roar of laughter.

I had by then been called "Set-jjae (the third)." Some insisted that they should be enrolled on the list by their original names which their parents had given them.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was the strongest of all in her opposition to such an idea. She told us that that fact alone was enough to show the Korean women had been subjected to maltreatment of all sorts which a human being could not tolerate. She said we should have our proper names first, since we were holding such a meeting in order to restore the country and win women's rights.

Her words were so logical and stern that the



members of the Association stopped laughing instantly and agreed to be renamed.

Mother Kang Ban Sok asked me if I liked to be called Ju Son, explaining that "Ju" came from my brother's first name.

Chae Ju Son. This comprises three lettres. In a matter of fact, however, it meant the birth of a proud woman who began to live a new life, casting off the old name of "Set-jjae (the third)" and bidding farewell to the past when she, condemned to double and treble oppression, exploitation and illtreatment, could hardly breathe freely!

Moved to tears, I hung down my head and nodded my approval like a child. And, at the same time, it seemed as if a flood of light had begun to shine into my mind.

I firmly made up my mind to follow Mother Kang Ban Sok like my own mother and take her instruction. That was because, young as I was, I perceived that only by following the example of such a woman could I make a good wife and mother and could I lead a life worthy of a human being.

That day she asked us whom we liked to elect to be chairman of the Women's Association. All of us present unanimously agreed on electing her chairman. This was also indicative of the good reputation she was enjoying and of the deep confidence and respect she was commanding among the women within and without Fusung.

Moreover, what struck me most in the course of my frequent contacts with her was that she was waging a dauntless struggle for the revolution she had embarked upon to realize the high aspiration of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away, the Premier's family was indeed in great distress. Mother Kang Ban Sok was in delicate health, yet she made untiring efforts to lead the Women's Association, look after her family and pay for the Premier's education. She went without enough sleep, doing needlework and washing for others to earn less than 5 jon a day.

However, she did never speak of her hard work, difficult livelihood or ill health.

Always wearing a smile on her face, she comforted the poor with the remarks that the day would surely come when the Koreans live a well-to-do life. When there were any women in her neighbourhood doing hard work, she was sure to give them a helping hand unsparing of herself, although she herself had had a hard day doing

job work. And she did not neglect the instillation of anti-Japanese sentiments into them.

In my early days of acquaintance with her, I found one thing strange when I called on her at her home. I had preconceived that her living would not be so difficult since she had long been helping her neighbours with her whole heart. In the course of my close association with her, however, I found she was extremely badly off.

Two small cooking pots and several bowls in the kitchen and a small papered wooden chest in the room—these were all of her property.

She cooked millet gruel for meals very often. When she had a guest visiting her, she would serve him with gruel and she herself would drink the water she had put into the pot after ladling out the gruel.

During her stay in Fusung, I did not see her dressed in any other clothes than the cotton clothes made of the fabric she had woven herself.

A man who was better off, might have done as she did, but now could she, in such narrow circumstances, work for the good of others? At that time, this was a riddle to me who did not have any knowledge of revolution, did not have any idea of how one should live for the sake of the revolution.

Being a member of the Women's Association, I came to realize gradually a lot of things under the leadership of Mother Kang Ban Sok.

Back from "Hwasong School," Premier Kim Il Sung organized the Saenal Children's League in Fusung and made efforts to bring up the children into the pillars of the country and staunch anti-Japanese fighters. He printed newspaper *Saenal* and formed children's art troupe which went round the neighbouring villages, carrying on propaganda work against Japanese imperialism and enlightenment work among the villagers.

At that time, Mother Kang Ban Sok took upon herself the delivery of the paper to the villages far away from Fusung to help her son in his work. Besides, she would sit up all night, tailoring personally costumes for the art performance of the children's league members.

She led Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, Premier's uncle, and all her sons to take the road of revolution. Not only did she lead all her families along the road of revolution but also awakened us women so that we could love the country and take part in the revolution.

I was one of those who were awakened thanks to the sincere guidance of Mother Kang Ban Sok.



If I have ever turned my mind to the service for the country and society, I owe it to Mother Kang Ban Sok.

The work of our Women's Association with Mother Kang Ban Sok as its chairman made progress with each passing day.

Mother Kang Ban Sok gave lessons in Korean language at evening school and short course. She called on the neighbours and enlightened them by explaining what the Koreans should do to drive out the Japanese imperialists from Korea and restore their country and what the women should do to win their rights.

The Women's Association used to sponsor a forum once a week on her initiative. It was her aim to open the eyes of those women who had remained ignorant as they had been confined to housekeeping and enable them, who were too shy to speak in other person's face, to carry on activities among the masses.

At first, there was hardly any woman who readily took the floor at the forum.

Mother Kang Ban Sok would invite us to take the floor without hesitation and express what we had in mind, saying that we were all members of the same Women's Association and so we could talk to each other without any reserve.

She would encourage those women taking the floor for the first time, praising that they had made a big progress.

She would often tell us how she had learned the art of speech making from her young son—Premier Kim Il Sung in his early years—and thereby inspired us with confidence.

In consequence, those women who would blush and cover their faces with their palms and sit down after pronouncing their names, who would go no farther than mumbling "We must win our rights," eventually could fairly make a speech in public for propaganda purposes.

Meanwhile, Mother Kang Ban Sok, regardless of her weak health, frequented Maliho, Taiying, Chishiangtun, Wanlyangshiang and Sandohuayen scores of *ri* away from Fusung in order to recruit more people into our organization.

There were as yet many hard-headed people imbued with feudalistic ideas in those days.

Such people were openly opposed to our work. And even those persons who were said to be somewhat sensible slandered us, saying: "Does that Association of you women afford you any means of earning a livelihood?"

Nonetheless when her explanatory remarks were lost on a certain woman, she would call on

her again and again until she, by means of explanation, convinced her of the cause the Women's Association was fighting for. Thus she succeeded in setting up the Women's Associations in several other places besides Fusung.

Carrying on her activities in this way for the country's independence and the emancipation of women, without taking any proper food and sleep, despite her bad health, she must have been really exhausted.

Concerned about her health, we counselled her several times to take a rest.

She refused to accept our counsel, however, saying it was no time for her to think much of herself when the country was suffering from disease. She threw the whole of herself into her work so that her sons and she herself could take over the great cause Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had left behind unrealized.

Great and deep love for the country and the people and a firm resolve to take over Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary cause—these, I'm sure, enabled her to overcome all the severe hardships and ordeals in her way.

The Women's Associations were carrying on their activities energetically under the leadership of Mother Kang Ban Sok. Around this time, Premier Kim Il Sung, then a student of the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin, returned to Fusung to spend holidays.

He gave guidance to our Women's Association and thanks to it a great progress was made in the organizational work of the Association.

It was one day when the Association held a meeting.

Mother Kang Ban Sok entered the room, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung who was then in black school uniform.

We greeted the Premier with whom all of us were familiar, and then opened our meeting.

Premier Kim Il Sung was with us there throughout the meeting, attentively listening to the speeches of the members of the Women's Association.

After Mother Kang Ban Sok made a concluding speech, he congratulated us, with great joy, upon the rapid progress made by us.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung made a logical speech in easy language. He said that for the complete emancipation of the Korean women from exploitation, oppression and humiliation, it was necessary to drive out Japanese imperialism from Korea and restore the country.



Listening to him, we were convinced anew that he, though young, was looking far into the future and having great ideas.

He spoke of the need of improvement in the organizational structure of our Association in view of the expansion of its organization. He advised us to have a person in charge of organizational work and another in charge of propaganda work under chairman.

We accepted his advice and changed our Association's organizational structure. I was put in charge of propaganda work.

That day Mother Kang Ban Sok sat calmly and attentively listened to her son, looking at him with an air of satisfaction.

In the words of Premier Kim Il Sung who had an ardent desire to restore the country and build a new society and who was outlining the path for Korea to follow, and in the face of Mother Kang Ban Sok who was maintaining a fixed gaze on her son, we sensed an immensely precious and sacred spirit.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was feeling very happy looking at her son who had grown up into a man blazing the path of revolution and leading young people standing at the head of them, as she had wanted him to do. She had wished to see her son become not simply a son of her own but a genuine son of the country and the people, become a genuine revolutionary who would put the country on the right track and lead the people along the right course, pursuing the will of his deceased father. We can well imagine how great her happiness must have been then!

If her's was a motherly affection, it might be one that the greatest mother alone could have. If her's was a pride it might be one that a genuine revolutionary alone could feel.

Watching the scene that day, I thought with deep impression there would be no better mother and son in the world.

One day some time after that meeting, members of the children's league brought me a message, which said Mother Kang Ban Sok was wanting to see me. After supper, I called on her at her home.

I entered the Mother's room to find several persons gathered there. They were Premier Kim Il Sung, Mother Kang Ban Sok, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon and some others.

I heard Premier Kim Il Sung say that it was impossible for the nationalists to drive out the Japanese imperialists and restore the country through their independence movement and that the only correct way of saving Korea consisted in overthrowing Japanese imperialism and eventually tak-

ing the road of socialism and communism.

To attain this end, Premier Kim Il Sung said, one should study the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism and this required one to work at the cost of his life. Then he asked the people present there about the advisability of forming a secret circle. All present approved of his idea.

He was very happy and, telling us that such organizations existed in different districts and there were many comrades holding the same intention, he urged us to remain faithful to the revolution to the last.

Listening to him, I figured that he had done much work while staying in Kirin.

The meeting that day decided to hold a meeting regularly once a week at Premier Kim Il Sung's home and stressed the need of maintaining absolute secrecy about it.

That day I saw for the first time in my life the minutes of a meeting written in code.

That evening, Mother Kang Ban Sok, having listened quietly to her son, remarked as follows: "Since we are suffering the misery of a stateless people, we shouldn't grudge our lives. You can break an individual twig, but when many of them are bundled, you'll find them beyond your power. People gathered here are small in number. If we work in concert at the risk of our lives, we'll have nothing beyond our power."

All present there bore these words deep in mind. Premier Kim Il Sung was listening to her more attentively than any one else.

Recalling the presence of the Premier at a gathering of the Women's Association on a previous occasion, I keenly realized again and again what a son working for the revolution should do to discharge his duties to his parents and what a mother should do to show her true love to her son.

She willingly let her son, whom she treasured more than her own life, take the road of revolution for the country and the people, however rough and difficult the road might be.

She let her young sons take the road of revolution and did everything in her power to help them. Moreover, she led all her family members along this road, she herself standing at the head of them.

Indeed, she was the mother of Korea, the mother of revolution.

Being such a mother, she brought up the great man whom the 40 million Korean people are unanimously looking up to as their leader.

Indeed, as she had said that evening, she defended the revolution at the risk of her life.

Premier Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were once besieged by the enemy and got into dan-



ger in Fusung.

At that time, it is said, she went to Maliho scores of *ri* away from Fusung, breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy and, to fulfil the request of the Premier, brought two revolvers carrying them by keeping them tucked between the slices of beef. As she did not have any knowledge of handling revolvers well, they said, she asked the man who had handed the revolvers to her to load them so that she could fight the enemy at the cost of her life in case she encountered him on her way home.

Thanks to her resolute and bold activities, Premier Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were able to get safely out of the enemy's encirclement.

I will mention one or two more instances of the activities of Mother Kang Ban Sok which I witnessed in Fusung.

Her home in Fusung was always visited by friends of Premier Kim Il Sung. The visitors were more than one or two, exceeding ten on many occasions.

Sometimes they stayed at her home for several days or even for more than a month.

Mother Kang Ban Sok looked after them like her real sons, whether the Premier was at home or away from it.

I learned many a time from the Premier's comrades that she would welcome them gladly, however late it was, and even if the Premier happened to be away from home. She cooked rice for them and offered them some money, which she had saved penny by penny, to use it as working and travelling expenses.

In case food had run out and she could not cook rice, she made even rice-bran-cakes and gave them to the visitors when they were leaving on a journey.

Around those days, her livelihood had gone from bad to worse. When spring came, I used to accompany Mother Kang Ban Sok to Yangji village some ten *ri* away, outside the east gate, and pluck such edible herbs as Daljissak, Guksu-namul and Cham-namul.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was very sorry as she had nothing better than such edible herbs to feed the Premier who would drop in at home once in a while, and his friends.

Yet, on our way back from the picking of edible herbs, she used to say that the time would surely come in the not distant future when we would be telling people what we had been doing then like an old story.

Those who had been given her motherly care would say without exception: "No sumptuous feast

in the world would be equal to the edible herb dishes and bran cakes prepared by Mother Kang with a warm affection. Really, Comrade Song Ju's mother is our mother, too. We must work harder for the revolution if we were only to repay her great affection."

Everybody who had met her even once would think of her as "my mother;" more so with me, who was particularly close to her—she loved me like her real daughter.

She always taught me that I should love the country, work devotedly for the cause of the emancipation of women. That was not all. She even told me in detail how I, as a young woman, should be courteous and carry myself.

There was a time when my family was against my attending the meetings of the Women's Association and having connections with the secret circle. I must confess this made me dejected; at times I felt like opposing them, too.

This happened one day. We, she and I, were coming home from the field after picking edible herbs. She suggested that we should have a rest and took me to a quiet spot on the roadside. When we sat, she asked me what was disturbing me.

I told her everything. In the end, she said it was wrong for me to flinch for that reason. On the contrary, I should pay more respect to my husband and show him all my tenderness. In this way, I should try to win his real understanding of my work and make him help with sincerity.

Since then I did my best as she had told me. Sure enough, before long, everything that had bothered me was settled reasonably; my husband too began to understand that my work was for a just cause.

If I go on writing in this way, there would be no end.

Such being the circumstances, my heart simply broke when she left Fusung. It was a sad parting. I am sure even parting with my own mother could not have been more heart-rending than that.

It was at the end of 1929 that she left Fusung for Antu; she went there to give more active help to the Premier in his revolutionary activities.

I wanted to go with her but could not, for I was married, then.

Otherwise, I would have followed her.

After she left for Antu, I heard occasionally from the comrades with whom I had worked that she, though ill, was still devoting herself to the revolutionary work, that Premier Kim Il Sung was organizing the anti-Japanese armed units, and that his younger brothers were also working in the re-



volutionary organizations, helping their elder brother.

If I remember right, it was in August or September 1936. I was living in Taiying, a little way off Fusung. I heard then that the Premier dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese and puppet Manchukuo troops in the assault upon Fusung County seat, demonstrating the strength of the anti-Japanese armed units all around the region.

I recall even now how the Koreans there were excited and jubilant at that time.

Greatly inspired, everyone sallied forth in the anti-Japanese struggle, feeling national pride and honour.

After that the news of Premier Kim Il Sung leading the armed units and hitting hard at the Japanese imperialists was to be heard everywhere at any time.

Every time such news reached my ears, I felt a burning urge to see her and the Premier and his brothers. At such moments, I would not fail to take out to have another look all by myself at Mother Kang Ban Sok's and the Premier's picture that I had been given as a souvenir when I parted with the Premier's family. I had always kept the picture in the cotton of the sleeve of my jacket.

I looked at the picture so as not to forget about the guidance she and the Premier had given me. And I believed that the day was sure to come when I could put up the picture proudly at any place I wanted to in our liberated country. Then I thought I would recall the bygone days with her.

I gave the picture to a team that came to Northeast China in 1959 to visit the revolutionary battle sites.

The picture of the Premier as a student of the Yuwen Middle School that you see at the Revolutionary Museum is the very one that I gave them. That year, I came to Korea at the call of the Premier.

Setting foot on the soil of Korea, I saw the happy life of our people and the fine appearance of our socialist motherland. This reminded me vividly of what Mother Kang Ban Sok once said.

These are her words: A man is not to blame for his poverty; the day will surely come when the Koreans live well and comfortably in a country they themselves have built up. Yes, her words have been splendidly translated into reality under the leadership of the Premier!

My heart was full when I reached the motherland. I first saw the Premier, then I went straight to pay my homage to the graves of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mother Kang Ban Sok in Mangyongdae.

I felt as if my heart were rending when I knelt down before her grave.

"Mother, your Ju Son is here! I've done nothing to speak of for the sake of the country. Yet I was called by the Premier and am in my country, our homeland. Mother, you worked harder than anyone else to meet this day. What pains and hardships you went through just for this day! Yet, you have been unable to live to see this good world.

"Do you know you lie here in Mangyongdae you missed so much while alive? Do you know that the Premier whom you had taken so much pains to bring up has established a people's state and made the name of Korea known throughout the world as you wished? You shed tears of blood, unseen, and trod a thorny path. But do you know that, out of those trials, here a new life of the people has come to thrive and laughter is heard everywhere? Mother! Why are you silent?"

That day I bitterly wept as if I were embraced in her warm bosom.

If she had been there alive and seen me behaving like that, she would surely have scolded me. Though it was a few short years, I was helped and guided by her, so I knew very well how she would want me to live.

How was she mortified to see Korea being trampled down by the Japanese and our Korean people living a life unworthy of man under the foot of others?

To wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges entrenched in the southern part of our land, liberate our ill-clad, hungry compatriots there, accomplish the country's reunification as early as possible and build a communist paradise in a reunified country—these are, I am sure, what we should do in pursuit of Mother's will.

Indeed, never did she think of an iota of her own interests.

Her life was a life of the greatest mother who bore and brought up the leader of the 40 million Korean people; a life of devotion to her husband, a revolutionary, and to her son, a revolutionary; a life of an ardent revolutionary fighter who, herself, pushed her way through the thorny path of the revolution.

→
Frontrankers on the construction site
Photo by Yang Ki Sung

Oil painting "Nurse Jo Soon Ok"
By Choi Kyo Sooh

(Exhibited at the 1966 national fine arts exhibition)







On the Country's Reunification (3)

QUESTION: What is the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities towards the question of Korea's reunification?

ANSWER: In the previous issue of our magazine we referred to the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that this question should be solved on the principle of independency tolerating no outside interference and in a democratic way.

However, all the reasonable proposals of the Government of the D.P.R.K. for the country's reunification were opposed by the U.S. imperialists and the successive South Korean puppets who are out to hinder systematically Korea's reunification.

The U.S. aggressors who had planned more than a century ago to turn Korea into their colony occupied South Korea in 1945 after Japan's surrender in World War II.

Losing no time, the U.S. set up a military government in South Korea to replace the Japanese colonial apparatuses. And in 1948 the U.S. imperialists held the fraudulent, terror-infected "U.N.-supervised elections" to install Syngman Rhee, a long-time pet of U.S. imperialism, as the head of a puppet regime in South Korea. Now the U.S. aggressors stepped up war preparations, while instigating the Syngman Rhee clique to raise a clamour of "march north to unify." Then came June 25, 1950. The U.S. unleashed the war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors were resolutely rebuffed by the heroic Korean people; and in the end they could not but kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Korean Armistice Agreement in July 1953.

The armistice presented new possibilities for the country's reunification. However, the U.S. imperialists concluded the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" with the South Korean puppet regime, hoping to make "lawful" the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army, and scuttled the political conference to be convened for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and peaceful solution of the Korean question—the political conference was envisaged in the Armistice Agreement.

At the Geneva conference for peaceful settlement of the Korean question opened in April 1954, the U.S. imperialists rejected without any ground and reason the "proposal on the restoration of national reunification of Korea and holding all-Korea free elections" put forth by the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the end they wrecked the conference.

The U.S. imperialists have always savagely suppressed the South Korean people who demanded the country's reunification.

After the April 1960 uprising which toppled down the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, the South Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification rapidly gained in scope and strength. Everywhere in South Korea the youths and students and popular masses waged vigorous struggles under the slogan: "We go to the North, you come to the South, and let's meet at Panmunjom!"

Such being the situation, U.S. imperialism manipulated the Pak Jung Hi military gang to stage a mili-

tary coup and to enforce the villainous military fascist rule in South Korea. Inhuman punishment is inflicted on those who speak about the country's reunification, however trifling the expression may be.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are repeating the "U.N.-supervised unification."

This is a scheme to turn whole Korea into a U.S. colony; they are for Korea's division.

The United Nations has no right to interfere in internal affairs of any nations under its Charter. The question of Korea's reunification is a matter which only concerns the Korean people, it is their internal problem. Moreover, in the Korean war the United Nations was a tool of U.S. aggression, and it became one of the belligerents. Such being the case, it is utterly unlawful for the U.N. to interfere in the question of Korea's reunification.

Besides, as for the "U.N.-supervised election" its fraudulence has already been laid bare by all the "elections" held in South Korea.

Suffice it to cite one or two examples: The Syngman Rhee puppet regime which was set up through the "U.N.-supervised election" and praised by "UNCURK" as "an example of democracy" was overthrown by the South Korean people. Then there were the "presidential and national assembly elections" which were held in May and June this year. Again both were under "U.N. supervision;" again both were fine displays of terror and suppression, swindle and fraudulence.

The youths and students and people of South Korea rose up in the struggle against the terror-ridden, fraudulent "elections" shouting: "Punish the ringleaders of the shameful elections!"

Despite the suppressive measures of the puppet police, the struggle spread to every part of South Korea in no time.

The "U.N.-supervised elections" are nothing but U.S.-inspired farces to gag the people and to wipe out the people's freedom at gun point. Then they shield with a cover of the United Nations the free manufacture of election results to suit the needs of U.S. imperialism.

To unify Korea in such a way means, in the final analysis, to extend U.S. colonial rule established in South Korea to the northern part of the country.

Such position of the Pak Jung Hi clique is seen clearly in their slogan: "Unification by prevailing over communism." They say that if unification is brought about right now, there would be danger for the South going to communism; therefore, now is the time for "cultivating strength to overwhelm the North," and the unification issue may be discussed "in the latter half of the 1970's" when the "preparations for prevailing over communism" will have been made.

"Unification by prevailing over communism" is a variation of the theme written by U.S. imperialism; what they mean is that they would reject Korea's reunification by the Koreans without outside interference, but perpetuate Korea's division and chain the South Korean people to U.S. colonial enslavement, and carry out the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism to dominate whole Korea.

As is seen above, U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people that hinders Korea's reunification by the Korean people with no outside interference.

The Korean people will surely drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and bring about the country's reunification relying on their own efforts.

On the East Sea

Photo by Jun Chang Bok

DISPLAY OF FIRM SOLIDARITY

On the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea" (June 25-July 27) hundreds of millions of people all over the world—the peoples of socialist countries and countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and many international democratic organizations and political parties and public organizations—denounced U.S. occupation of South Korea and its aggressive manoeuvres, demanded immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and expressed their active support for the Korean people who are struggling for reunifying their country by their own efforts.

This year, in particular, the observance of the Month was more significant in the light of the ever expanding U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the new war of aggression in the Near and Middle East, and the ever-worsening war provocations in Korea.

Even today, fourteen years after the Korean war was terminated, the U.S. aggressors are ceaselessly staging armed attacks in the demilitarized zone of Korea and along the demarcation line. The situation created in Korea today reminds one of that in June 1950, when the U.S. imperialists started the war of aggression in Korea. They are even dragging the Japanese militarists into their aggressive manoeuvres.

Such being the reality, world public opinion and the people of all countries stated in unison that Korea's reunification by the Korean people themselves would be impossible and the danger of aggression and war in the Far East and Asia could not be checked, unless the U.S. aggressors were driven away from South Korea.

On the occasion of the Month of Joint Struggle many international organizations including the Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and national organizations and public organizations of all countries issued appeals and statements supporting the righteous struggle of the Korean people and calling upon the world people to unite their strength in the joint struggle; they also sent telegrams and messages to their counterparts of our country.

Mass rallies were held and various activities were organized in the socialist countries and countries of

Asia, Africa and Latin America to strongly demand immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea. The fighting people of North and South Vietnam kept dealing staggering blows to the enemy under the slogan: "To wipe out even one more U.S. aggressor, the common enemy, is to aid actively the righteous struggle of the Korean people." They resolutely demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea without delay.

At mass rallies and other meetings held in various countries the people recalled the fact that though the U.S. imperialists had unfolded the war of aggression and committed all sorts of outrages in Korea seventeen years ago under the signboard of the United Nations, they had to kneel down before the heroic Korean people and sign the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. The peoples of various countries also stressed that the victory scored by the Korean people was closely connected with the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung.

In Cuba at a rally the main speaker said that the Korean people who have succeeded the revolutionary traditions established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Premier Kim Il Sung, are invincible and that they, rallied firm round the Workers' Party of Korea and their Premier, won a great victory in the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation inflicting an unprecedented defeat upon the U.S. imperialists.

A speaker addressing a mass meeting held in the United Arab Republic said that "the Korean people who were victorious in the just struggle against U.S. imperialism are a great nation who set a significant example to the world in the struggle against the U.S., the ringleader of imperialism."

At a press conference the Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front stressed:

"The heroic Korean people made a great contribution to the advance of the revolution in all countries by dauntlessly fighting with the U.S. aggressors and dealing a severe defeat to the latter in the Korean war."

The peoples of various countries of the world exposed and denounced the policy of aggression and war

pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who still occupy South Korea and who are working frantically to start another war, far from drawing a due lesson from the shameful defeat they had suffered in the Korean war.

The Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youths declared in its statement that such new war provocations constitute a dangerous threat to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the world. The Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America issued a statement stating that the U.S. imperialists would be burnt to death in the fire kindled by themselves, if they unleash a new war in Korea disregarding the warnings of the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

The whole world expressed its firm support for the Korean people who are working to reinforce the country's defence power following the line of economic construction in parallel with national defence buildup—a line which the Workers' Party of Korea laid down in face of U.S. war schemes. The world people applauded the Korean people for the principle that they invariably uphold—*Jooche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-reliant defence in national defence—and also for their vigorous onward march under the glorious banner of Chullima holding rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other.

The progressive forces of the Japanese people adopted a message addressed to the Korean people in a mass rally held in Tokyo. The message declared that they were inspired boundlessly by the Korean people who are fully prepared to defend themselves under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the leader, Premier Kim Il Sung.

Besides, public opinion of the world expressed its full support for the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the country's reunification must be realized without any interference from outside. They demanded the U.N. to take hands off the Korean question and the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the dissolution of UNCURK.

The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization said in its statement that Korea belongs to the Korean people and should be reunified by the hands of the Korean people without any intervention of foreign powers. The statement bitterly denouncing U.S. imperialism for its criminal usurpation of the U.N. signboard in the aggressive policy toward Korea demanded strongly the immediate

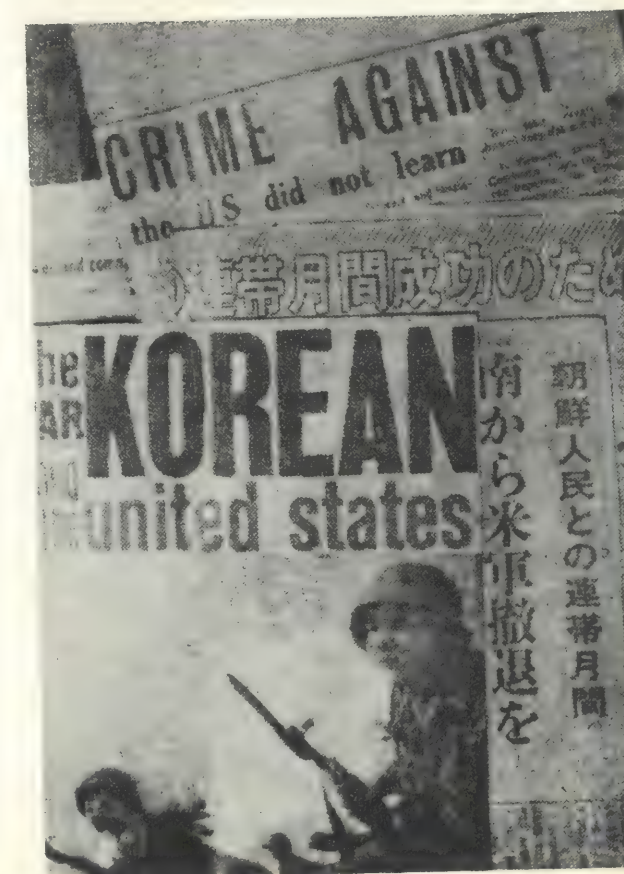
dissolution of UNCURK, suspension of the U.N. debate of the "Korean question," cancellation of all the illegal U.N. resolutions on the "Korean question," and the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea together with all of their lethal weapons.

And the world people are more vehemently unfolding the anti-U.S. struggle to check the U.S. aggressive machinations, stressing that people should hit hard the U.S. imperialists everywhere, make U.S. forces disperse as much as possible, bind U.S. imperialism foot and hand, and determinedly fight also against the U.S. allies.

Today the Korean people are rallied rock-firm round the Workers' Party of Korea and their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and are fully prepared to drive away the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and meet the advent of the country's reunification.

The Korean people who enjoy the active support of the world people, will drive the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea and reunify the country tolerating no outside interference.

Newspapers and publications of various countries carry articles on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea"



A Tractor Company



Ploughing after the harvest

OUR country is directing much attention to agricultural mechanization so as to increase the harvest and free the peasants from backbreaking toil. One will find a state-run farm machine station in every county, equipped with tractors, trucks, and repair shops, to help the co-op farms.

Take the farm machine station in Pyungwon County, South Pyungan Province, for example. It has hundreds of tractors and thousands of tractor-drawn farming machines. There is also a truck company. It goes without saying that all these are playing a great role in farming.

Tractors are organized into companies, and they are assigned to different co-op farms. The farm machine station supplies them with fuel and accessories and do repairs.

The co-op farms can use these tractors assigned to them as they see fit, they pay the farm machine station only for fuel, accessories, repairs, and depreciation. With such active aid of the state, all the farms can use modern farming machines in their work according to their plans; and this accelerates agricultural mechanization.

A tractor company, which is led by Hong Soon Kwon, is working at the Daiam Co-op Farm in Pyungwon County. The farm has about 1,000 *jungbo* of land, rice being the main crop. Now the tractors do almost all the ploughing, levelling, transporting, and other field work.

The co-op farm's plan includes mechanization and the tractor company carries it out. As soon as the tractors finish ploughing, they level paddy and non-paddy fields before sowing and transplanting, and soon after this, they spray insecticides on fruit trees. In autumn tractors haul grain sheaves; some thrash grains by using the power of the motors and cut and carry straws to the manure dump.

Land levelling is an important work in agricultural mechanization. And this is done by tractors pulling the blades of the bulldozers in spring and autumn. In this way, fields are levelled to become one, which expands the area of mechanization, and more land is reclaimed. Last year alone some 60 *jungbo* of new

land was reclaimed. Besides, the tractor provides power to dig irrigation channels, build field ridges, and cut fodder.

The tractors do almost everything for the co-op farmers, who call fondly the tractor drivers "Our drivers." The drivers, on their part, are doing their best to help the farmers and improve their work.

As for ploughing, the tractor drivers work according to the quality of the soil of each plot and crops, that is, they plough to proper depth and at proper time. When they do the ploughing for the second and third times, they combine it with the levelling work so as to root out weeds. In this way, they removed more than 50 per cent of weeds before the rice-transplantation time.

For the saline land, cleansing is done at the time of ploughing and levelling, then the depth of ploughing is adjusted as the work is repeated for the second and third times. This boosted the *per-jungbo* yield by one ton.

To work on a scientific basis, the tractor drivers should know agriculture, too. To this end, special lectures on agriculture are organized at the tractor company for the drivers. Joo Sang Hoo, the chief agronomist, and other specialists are the lecturers. Now the members of the tractor company know about every plot like the farmers and work accordingly.

Tractor drivers discussing how to ensure the depth in ploughing



The tractor drivers earn work points, for which they are given shares at the end of the year. This means that they have stake in the volume of harvests at the co-op farm, a fact which inspires their enthusiasm to the increase of production.

To accelerate the technical and cultural revolutions among the farmers, the tractor company organizes special courses for the young co-op farm members, and every year some 20 of them learn about the tractor driving and the machine. Many of the young farmers of the Daiam Co-op Farm have the tractor drivers' certificates, and all of them are studying technology.

In response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the tractor company assigned to the Daiam Co-op Farm is pushing ahead with mechanization, and the volume of work done by machines increased 3.8 times as against that in 1955 and 2 times compared with 1960.

But the Daiam Co-op Farm is no exception in this respect. At all co-op farms throughout the country more work is done by machines. During the past three years alone since the Theses came out in February 1964, the volume of mechanization has increased rapidly, and more than one tractor is working on every 100 *jungbo* of land.

Along the road indicated by the Theses the peasants of our country are working hard to build up a yet prosperous socialist countryside.

The day will start for them soon





The water channel runs through the plain

A Thousand Ri along the Waterway

RI CHAN SOON

The weather in our country is characterized by a long spell of drought in spring and a rainy season in summer.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialists and landlords interested only in plundering the land paid very little attention to the flood control and water-conservancy works. It was the lot of the peasants in those days; they pleaded with the Heaven for rain when they saw their fields cracking up from the spring drought.

But things are different today. The whole country is covered with the network of irrigation channels. Recently, this writer visited some

villages along the Suheung River to see the changed fields and streams.

It was a sultry summer day when we arrived at the Uhjidon Irrigation Project. We went up the dam of Lake Suheung, often called the "heart" of the whole irrigation system. The lake, a sea in the mountains, was made by damming up the upper stream of the Suheung River.

Water gushing out of the sluice gate flowed along the concreted channel.

A worker of the irrigation office who was taking us round said:

"From here the Suheung River changes its course. Flowing along the one thousand ri channel, it moistens fields." According to him, the lake is of significance not only in irrigation but in generating elec-

tricity and fish breeding. Then there stands a rest home on the lake.

We travelled westwards from the reservoir. Water flowed under the mountains through several tunnels and crossed the railways and roads through pipes. It is a canal in Sariwon City before watering the Bongsan Plain.

Standing on the hill behind the Migok Co-op Farm in the plain, we could see the crisscrossing waterways and sluice gates and pumping stations.

Irrigation workers told us the following:

Though it was in 1957 that this huge project began, the actual designing had started much earlier.

Irrigation is an important problem for increasing the grain output in

our country where rice is the major crop and where drought and flood are quite frequent.

After the liberation many projects of Nature remaking were put into effect to implement the Premier's teachings that every drop of the rivers must be used for irrigating the paddy fields instead of letting them empty themselves into the sea.

The Uhjidon Irrigation System was first planned in 1949, but before the actual construction commenced the U.S. imperialists started the war. In the postwar years, when the country's economic foundation was consolidated to a certain extent, the Government could push ahead with the project; it appropriated a large investment for the work, then there was the mighty support of the industry, and the whole nation came out to aid the construction.

In this connection mention must be made of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September 1958, which made the country see many irrigation projects in different parts of country. The Plenum decided to expand the areas of dry and paddy fields under irrigation. And the Uhjidon project moved ahead rapidly, and it was completed in three years. Waterway No. 1 of the Uhjidon Irrigation System flows through the Migok Co-op Farm watering every field along the eight-kilometre-long channels. As a result, the farm last year harvested twice as much as in 1958. It is now an old story for the peasants here that farming is at the mercy of Heaven.

An old man, Pak Yung Man, who has farmed here for more than sixty years, said to us:

"Before liberation it was not infrequent to see fields parched and our throats burned with thirst. The yield was a miserable one. But what a change now! Irrigation brings water to all fields, then machines work for us. Last year our family was given enough grain to last three years."

After leaving the Migok Farm, we passed by the Taisang and Chibong plains and reached the Chimchon Pumping Station. It was really a grand sight to watch water being lifted up a dozen or so metres through large pipes. In the pump house were well-polished pumping

machines working, sending out a monotonous but pleasant sound. On every machine was a label bearing the letters "MANUFACTURED AT RAKWON MACHINE FACTORY." Our machine-building industry has really grown up, it can manage such giant irrigation projects with its products.

It would be impossible to expect any great Nature-remaking project like this one if there had been no powerful industry able to turn out excavators, trucks, pumping machines, automatic water-gates and other installations.

A girl pumping machine operator told us that the water pumped up here was, after a 12 kilometres' flow, again lifted up 15 metres at the Hwangjoo Pumping Station to irrigate the Kindeung Plain.

The Kindeung Plain was almost a synonym for "little water" for generations. It was said then the people here could serve a bowl of rice to a passer-by, but not a sip of water. But it is an old story now, the irrigation water comes here after a long journey of one thousand ri.

We climbed the Oisung Hill, the highest one in the plain. The water lifted at the Chimchon Pumping Station again climbs up this hill through three pumping stations to water the plain. On the hillside, where once even coarse grains did not grow well, there have appeared terraced paddy fields. And rice is doing well, too!

"It seems only yesterday that people came out to help the digging of the canals." This was what the chief agronomist of the Oisung Co-op Farm told us. He spoke of the construction work.

Building the pumping stations, laying water pipes and digging the main canal were performed by the workers and technicians of the Uhjidon Irrigation Construction Enterprise, but small and branch channels were done by the mass movement. People came to help the work from the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works, from Sariwon, students and even housewives from Hwangjoo. Young men of Oisung-ri formed a shock-brigade to hasten the completion and did work two or three times more than the norm by using machines.

Thanks to the energetic labour of the people, the canal digging was

completed in six months, from November 1960 to May 1961. On the opening day farmers gathered and celebrated the event with songs and dances. That day an aged farmer Han Suk Kyo said: "It seems as if I am in a dream. I have never thought of seeing water come up to this highland."

Since water came here in the Kindeung Plain where rice plantation was almost impossible before the liberation, there have appeared more than 4,000 *jungbo* of paddy-fields and the per-*jungbo* output increased remarkably.

Now merry songs are heard in every village where the waterway of the Uhjidon Irrigation System has reached.

Our Uhjidon visit made us think once more of other giant irrigation systems of our country: the 2,000-ri Amrokgang, the 3,000-ri Pyungnam, the 2,000-ri Kiyang and the Chungdan, to which the Party directed great efforts.

Thanks to the network of irrigation system that covers the whole country, our countryside promises a stable harvest every year knowing no crop failure, free from all natural calamities.

Water climbs up through the pipe



Jail Without Bars

South Korea is a land of darkness; the people have neither political freedom nor rights to existence thanks to fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its footmen the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As soon as the Pak Jung Hi clique grabbed the power through the U.S.-engineered coup, terror ruled South Korea. To this end, they have issued over 3,000 fascist laws including the "anti-communist law."

In an attempt to bolster his position for a long tenure of office, Pak Jung Hi reinforced all the violence apparatuses to suppress the people. First of all, he set up the "Central Intelligence Agency," which maintains some 15,000 staff members and 370,000 informers. This secret CIA is invested with unlimited authority; and progressive and patriotic-minded people are searched and thrown into jail.

Besides this, Pak Jung Hi has a police force of over 40,000 men in addition to more than 320,000 police informers, the 20,000-member "Counter-intelligence Corps," and the "Y.T.P.," an intelli-

Pak Jung Hi's police is suppressing the demonstrating students



gence and terrorist body against the youths and students. A network of intelligence and terror organs covers every corner of the land—towns, villages, fishing ports, factories, schools, etc. Now it is reported that the total strength of Pak Jung Hi's violence apparatuses reaches as many as one million, or one for every twenty-five of the total population.

With this tyrannical machinery, U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique have done their best to root out, to say nothing of progressive and patriotic activities of the people, all the social and political elements that are not to their liking.

Right after the military coup, they disbanded forcibly all political parties and social organizations and arrested and imprisoned more than 6,000 progressive persons. Over 120 of them were court-martialled and punished heavily.

At the time of going over to what they called "civil administration," the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi band cooked up a "law on political activities" with a view to banning all political activities of the people and intensifying further the suppressive measures in anticipation of the "presidential and national assembly elections" held this year. They persecuted hundreds of thousands of people whom they had black-listed and arrested and tried members of the opposition parties for no reason.

Pak Jung Hi and his followers banned all the political activities of the people on the one hand, while, on the other, they suppressed the freedom of speech and the press wantonly lest their crimes should be known to the public.

They show no mercy to any

one who demands the country's reunification; reunification is a "treason" as far as Pak Jung Hi is concerned.

Jo Yong Soo, publisher of the daily *Minjok Ilbo* was executed and a number of journalists were sentenced to long-term imprisonment because they demanded the country's peaceful reunification and contacts between North and South.

A newspaperman who wrote about an aged man who starved to death was tried as an offender of "regulations on special crimes!" In May 1965 the chief of the editorial section and six other staff writers of the daily *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* were arrested under the strength of the notorious "anti-communist law" as they reported on the wish of the people who wanted to receive and distribute among the people the rice the D.P.R.K. Government offered to send to South Korea. It is not uncommon in South Korea that newspapermen's cameras and recorders are smashed and pressmen beaten up because they try to report on the realities of South Korea.

Particularly, those who expose corruption and unsavoury practices of the South Korean officials are meted out still more cruel treatment. To name a few such cases: The house of Byun, the chief of the editorial section of the daily *Tonga Ilbo*, was blown up; Kwon, the vice-chief of the department of political affairs, and Choi, a staff writer of the same department, and others were beaten up and blackmailed; Jo, the chief of the production section of the Radio Tonga was kidnapped.

The Pak Jung Hi league has outlawed all assemblies and demonstrations pleading the "maintenance of order," and the struggle of the workers for life and democracy is cruelly suppressed as a "unlawful assembly."

They most barbarously oppressed the patriotic struggle of the students and people against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" calling it an "ill-considered move" and an "anti-national act," and arrested several thousand demonstrators and put them on trial.

Brutal and cruel methods are used against strikes and demonstrations. "Martial law" and the like were issued whenever the students and people stood up in uprisings—on March 24 and June 3, 1964, in August 1965, then at the time of the puppet "presidential and national assembly elections" held in May and June respectively. The fully armed police force, scores of

thousands of them, army units, armoured cars, even helicopters were called out and gas shells were thrown and bullets were fired at the demonstrating students and citizens. Some fully armed soldiers forced their way into schools and beat up and took away students. Still unsatisfied, the Pak Jung Hi clique proclaimed the "political vacation," a novelty for the world, to stifle the righteous, patriotic advance of the students.

They dismissed twenty professors who were against the traitorous "South Korea-Japan talks." The professors were charged as being "too political," their academic degrees and professorship were revoked, their passports were withdrawn. Outrages of Pak and his gang are getting only worse; in July they arrested a number of scholars, artists, and many patriotic-minded people on the charge that they were for the country's reunification. Then many intellectuals out of South Korea including those in West Germany were brought back to be thrown into jail.

Indeed, the fascist tyranny perpetrated in South Korea puts Nero into the shade. South Korea is a jail without bars in the true sense of the word.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is resistance and struggle, it is inevitable, wherever fascist oppression and terror tread on the neck of the people.

South Korean students and people rose up against the Pak Jung Hi fascist rule after the fraudulent May 3 and June 8 "presidential and national assembly elections."

The struggle lasted for over a month in various parts of South Korea. All this shows how desperate U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi band are in their attempt to prop up colonial rule and carry on the war policy; at the same time, it also reveals that they are in the gasping stage and that their days are numbered. The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is at a rising tide and they are further awakened and steeled in the fight.

U.S. imperialism and its footmen may do everything to intensify fascist suppression and resort to falsehood, but never will they be able to stifle the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The unity and fight of the South Korean people will, without fail, overthrow the fascist, terrorist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi military clique.

The International Gendarme

"U.S. leadership in the world," in other words world conquest has been the aim of U.S. imperialism since the second world war.

The U.S. imperialists have persistently kept up their aggressive acts against the socialist countries and national independent countries. They have done everything in their attempt to check the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, wrecking peace everywhere in the world. The U.S. military bases built in those countries and areas under U.S. occupation and in territories of the countries belonging to some aggressive military agreements are being utilized as a spring-board for the U.S. schemes for world conquest.

At present U.S. imperialism has chained some forty countries to the U.S.-sponsored military blocs, then it has bilateral military pacts with more than forty countries and agreements with many more countries.

The U.S. imperialists are also working like mad to set up more aggressive military blocs. After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty," the U.S. imperialists are scheming to bring together the Japanese militarists and South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique and intensify the politico-military collusion to provide a foundation on which an "Asian anti-communist military alliance" can be built by bringing in other U.S. puppets in Asia and the Pacific area.

At the end of the second world war the U.S. maintained 400 military bases in foreign lands, but today the figure surpasses 2,330 in 90 countries and areas (French daily *Libération*, August 1, 1963). In these military bases are stationed 80 or more U.S. air wings, two-thirds of the U.S. foot soldiers, some 4,000 men-of-war of all sizes; the aggregate number of U.S. soldiers stationed in other countries reaches between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000. (These figures do not include the U.S. forces in South Vietnam). The U.S. has military advisory groups and military missions in many countries, whose job is to look over, check, and command the armies of those countries.

The very existence of these U.S. military bases and

the stationing of their troops and military advisory groups in foreign countries are a gross violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries; particularly it is an encroachment upon the rights of the peoples of those countries. The U.S. military bases serve as the centres for organizing suppression against the revolutionary movements of the peoples and for domination, interference in domestic affairs of other countries, and for subversion. It is the U.S. imperialists themselves who called their overseas bases "fire stations" which can turn out the fire in time whenever there is an alert.

The U.S. role as the international gendarme is explicitly manifested in its subversive plots, not to speak of politico-economic pressure, against the governments of the national independent countries, especially against those of the Asian, African, and Latin-American countries.

The U.S. imperialists leave no stone unturned in their scheme to strangle the Asian, African, and Latin-American countries which are following a path of independence, liberty, social progress under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and check the powerful march of the national-liberation movement.

Referring to Asia, Africa, and Latin America, John F. Kennedy once said that in these areas the biggest battle for defence and expansion of liberty was taking place. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists have hesitated the least to change through assassinations, military coups, or other infamous means the governments which did not bow to their demands or the puppet regime they set up whenever it was proved to be impotent.

After the second world war, in Latin America alone, the U.S. imperialists stagemanaged over twenty military coups in twenty countries. There were three such military coups against the Syrian Government in 1949. In 1951 they worked to bring down the Mossadegh government of Iran which nationalized the oil industry. Patrice Lumumba was assassinated in 1961 by U.S. intrigues. At present U.S. imperialism is plotting

against Syria, Iraq, the U.A.R., and Yemen, but every time they were repulsed by the peoples of those countries. The U.S. imperialists are behind the "free Khmer movement" to oppose Cambodia; they are out to check the national-liberation struggles in Venezuela, Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Angola and other places in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In recent years, the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to tear off the new independent countries one by one from the anti-imperialist united front got intensified. To this end, they buy off and recruit the reactionary elements of these countries to oppose the progressive forces and drive some governments to the side of extreme right. It is the aim of the U.S. imperialists to make these countries suppress the progressive forces internally and egg on them to oppose the socialist countries and paralyze the anti-imperialist forces externally.

The U.S. role as the "international gendarme" finds its vivid expression in its brazen armed attacks and aggressive wars.

In 1950 the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war in Korea with a hope to rule whole Korea and use it as a military base, but only to suffer a miserable defeat for the first time in their history.

The war in the Near and Middle East in June this year showed clearly once more the role of the U.S. as the "international gendarme." Now the world knows that prior to Israeli aggression, U.S. imperialism engineered to turn over the Syrian Government and drew up the war plan for Israel to attack Syria. But no sooner their machinations and armed attacks against the progressive Arab countries that uphold the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial line had been foiled by the joint efforts of Syria, the U.A.R. and other Arab countries than the U.S. imperialists let the Israeli expansionists turn their guns to the U.A.R. The U.S. imperialists instigated Israel to open a wholesale attack against the Arab countries, provided Israel with an air cover, sent their planes to take part directly in the assaults, while the U.S. 6th Fleet being stationed off the Arab coasts to aid the Israeli war operations.

On June 4, 1967, a U.P.I. dispatch reported that an American journalist Stewart Hensley, commenting on the war in the Near and Middle East, stated bitterly that though President Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk manifested their unwillingness to play the role

of the "international gendarme," in reality the United States was undertaking the role willy-nilly.

Today the U.S. imperialists' spearhead of aggression is pointed to Asia. The Johnson administration, it is said, is going to increase the strength of U.S. troops in South Vietnam to 600,000 or 700,000 before long, from the present 500,000, and to bring in more mercenaries from its satellites and puppets.

They perpetrate hideous scorched-earth operations in South Vietnam and brutal indiscriminate air raids against North Vietnam.

Nevertheless, the brave Vietnamese people are fighting on, smashing resolutely the U.S. invaders and scoring bigger successes to liberate the South, safeguard the North, and reunify the country. The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people has set an example to all the peoples of the world who are fighting for peace, democracy, national independence, socialism, and against imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are now standing on the brink of a total war against the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, they are to escalate their war of aggression to other regions of Asia; now in Laos a war is raging more furiously, and the U.S. aggressive schemes against Cambodia are intensified.

This is not all. The U.S. imperialists stage repeatedly war provocations in Korea; the situation in Korea today reminds one of 1950 when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war.

All this clearly testifies to the fact that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the world's people and the target number one for their struggle. The time when imperialism could rule other countries and oppress other nations has gone for ever. Today all over the world socialist forces, national-liberation movements, labour movements, and democratic movements are growing; especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America a forceful liberation struggle is developing. U.S. imperialism is confronted with fierce resistance from all the peoples who are dealing telling blows to it.

Even the U.S. journal *Newsweek* wrote on August 1, 1966: "... The United States, for all its wealth and military power and for all the ideological pretensions which are now emanating from the White House and the State Department, is quite unable to be the world's policeman and to conduct a global crusade for its way of life and its favourite doctrines."



Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen march in fine array

IF THE ENEMY CHALLENGE AGAIN

UM BYUNG JOON

I am a member of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia at a factory whose manager is Comrade Ri Sang Joon.

Every militiaman has two duties, that is, to increase production and to defend the country under the slogan "Rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other."

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea that met in October 1966 put forth the line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding in

view of the prevailing situation. Since then the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen are causing a new upsurge in production so as to carry out the line. Every workshop in our factory is waging a socialist emulation drive; the Chullima Workteam Movement is gaining momentum; there is high enthusiasm for increased production and better quality by working all existing facilities more effectively.

We have always carried out our assignments, the quotas for the first half of this year were

successfully overfulfilled by 3 per cent. At present we are in the last leg of our struggling for this year's plan and are waging an all-out battle to finish it on all items. (This year's plan is 12 per cent bigger than last year's.)

The workers of many workteams including the first and third Chullima workteams of my workshop have made a number of technical innovations and broke old work norms, sending more blocks to the construction sites. Under

the slogan "One for all, all for one," they are making continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance, helping and leading each other.

In the meantime, we are doing our best in the military training, too. To arm the entire people and fortify the whole land along with making the People's Army a cadre army and modernizing it has been the military line of our Party. Consolidating the Red Worker-Peasant Militia takes an important place in arming the entire people and fortifying the whole land.

We militiamen go through a regular training. Each man can handle all kinds of guns, and we all know how to act in any given situation. In the recent practice with full charge our platoon obtained excellent marks. We do the anti-aircraft firing, too. Over a corner of the factory compound models of all types of enemy aircraft are "flying" and we are "shooting" at them. To none of us, they are mere wooden models. We are aiming at them as if we would at the very hearts of the Yankees.

The same can be said of the tactical training. An "enemy stronghold" is set up on the compound, which we "storm." There are many "obstacles" to check our advance. But we move on, successfully breaking through them.

Many of the platoon members including myself fought in the Patriotic War of Liberation. Everyone of us is training to be the best militiaman who will match one hundred foes in the same spirit that we displayed in crushing the U.S. aggressors who boasted of "invincibility."

Our brothers and sisters in South Korea are still suffering poverty and hardship under colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. The people are exploited and oppressed. The U.S. imperialists are staging various provocations against the northern part of the country and are rushing with war preparations in an attempt to seize the whole of Korea. But the northern part of the country is a fortress, the entire people are armed, and the political and moral unity between the Party and the people is firm. The impregnable defence line of the People's Army is protecting us and the rock-firm rear has no room for the enemy.

We militiamen are fully ready, spiritually and militarily, to carry out any duty the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people,

may give us.

If the U.S. aggressors choose to start another adventure and start another war and attempt to invade the northern part, our People's Army and the entire people who are armed will crush them at one stroke and sweep them off our country.

All militiamen will defend creditably our factories, farm villages and other revolutionary gains and will not allow any aggressors to go alive.

The Korean people do not want war but never fear it. If the enemy ignite a new war, we will punish them thoroughly.

The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen, upholding the Party's line of economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, will cause a yet greater upsurge in our work and production, while defending the country from all enemies.

To the militiamen the drill is not a mere drill; to them it is a "fight" to crush the enemy



Militarization of South Korean Economy

For a long time the U.S. imperialists have regarded South Korea as the "most important strategic point in the Pacific, from where attacks can be launched against any parts of Northern Asia." So much so, a report of the U.S. House government operations committee in October 1953 stated that the U.S. economic policy for South Korea should aim to establish an economic foundation that can maintain highly developed military system.

From the first day of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists have done their best to reduce South Korea's economy to their military appendage, with a view to turning South Korea not only into a colony but a military base for aggression and to utilizing to the maximum South Korea's military potentialities for carrying out their war policy.

Especially in recent years the U.S. imperialists directing their spearhead of aggression to Asia have expanded the aggressive war in Vietnam and intensified war provocations in Korea. Now they are bent on mobilizing extensively the material resources of South Korea to meet their increasing needs for war supplies on the spot; this means a heavier burden of war expenditure for the South Korean people while

lessening their own, and, at the same time, securing war supplies speedily.

In South Korea there have recently appeared many new munitions factories, and the existing factories are being enlarged; besides, a number of military supplies plants are built.

At present, the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to expand the armament factory in Tongrai, South Kyungsang Province, and the U.S. imperialists are to give a military aid of three million dollars for the project. This factory will turn out all the ammunition the puppet army would need.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi and his followers, are investing money mainly in those branches that will serve war needs but have little importance as far as the people's welfare is concerned.

Pak Jung Hi's "first 5-year plan" will make this point clearer. The plan allocated 32 per cent of the total investments for transportation, communications, electricity—the branches indirectly connected with military needs; their "second 5-year plan" (1967-1971) foresees more than half of the fund going to the same branches.

Besides, foreign monopolies rush-

ing to South Korea also put their capital in those industrial fields increasing the military potentialities. Japanese monopolies that keep coming into South Korea gave 230 million dollars in commercial loans between February 1965 and September 1966, 70 per cent of which was invested in the fields of military importance. Then the most part of 45,800,000 dollars, the first year's assignment of the "property claim fund," has been allocated to railway, harbour and shipbuilding.

At the time of his South Korean visit late last year, Johnson promised his South Korean puppets a "special development loan" in the sum of 300 million dollars, two-thirds of which will be spent on the construction of railways, highways, and bridges, and in the fields of power generation, communications, and petroleum. The foreign monopolies keep large investments in mining industry to secure such strategic materials as tungsten, lead ore, graphite, fluorite, iron ore, and in branches producing military supplies.

Today in South Korea 30 per cent of the electricity output and 45 per cent of the railway freight, 50 per cent of tires, 97 per cent of canned foods, and a vast amount of cement, gasoline, textile and underwear are used by the military forces.

Military and economic potentialities of South Korea are serving not only U.S. war policy but also the criminal war of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

In South Korea are rapidly increasing war industries that process raw materials imported from Japan and export the products to South Vietnam; the volume of export last year grew three times over 1965.

Under the name of "5-year plan of decentralization of industry" (1967-1971), big and small war plants are being sent to local areas from big cities such as Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, and others for the continued flow of war goods. Along with this, new factories are now under construction in the southern coast areas—the so-called safe areas—far away from the military demarcation line taking into no consideration raw material sources.

To carry out the decentralization policy, various laws have been adopted making such moves obligatory and granting special favours—tax exemptions and reductions—to those comprador capitalists who toe their line faithfully.

Militarization of economy in South Korea is bringing about serious

INDEPENDENT AND WISE POLICY

Abdul Jawad Hamoud Al Jassem
(Syria)

DURING our stay in the fighting Korea, we saw many things the people of this beautiful land have done in economic construction, agricultural progress and cultural construction.

We knew Japanese imperialism had occupied Korea for long years. In this period, the Korean people were bankrupt, poverty-stricken and underwent sufferings.

However, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung the anti-Japanese guerillas fought for a long time, and liberated the country in 1945. Also we know that after the country's liberation the U.S. imperialists intruded into the land of Korea, occupied South Korea, and unleashed the war against the D.P.R.K. in June 1950.

Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea directed the war against U.S. imperialism for independence, a war for driving out U.S. imperialism from Korea, a war of liberation. Under the leadership of their leader and the Party, the entire people of Korea defeated U.S. imperialism and won victory.

After the war Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of reconstructing the national economy destroyed by the U.S. imperialists and of building all branches of the country's life on modern lines. The whole population of the towns and the countryside came out in answer to the call of Premier Kim Il Sung.

We saw many cities with modern buildings and beautiful streets. Houses are built for workers and offered almost free of charge, and there is no shelterless worker.

We visited many factories. All factories were equipped with modern, automatic installations, and the workers were doing their jobs with zeal.

Also we saw farmers at work, and visited several co-operative farms. Every co-operative farm has schools, kindergartens and nurseries for the children of the farmers. The houses of the farmers are all attractive and sanitary, and are offered to them by the state free of charge.

All these successes are attributable to the independent and wise policies pursued by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Korea has scored great successes in the cultural revolution, too. Today there is no illiterate in this country. I visited the huge, magnificent Kim Il Sung Uni-

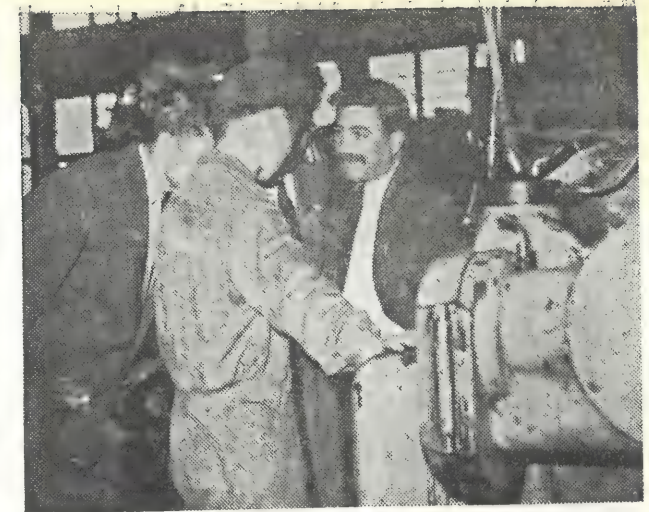
aftermaths; for the recent few years the tax burden of the South Korean people has leaped from 40 billion to 100 billion won, the volume of currency in circulation from 40 to 80 billion won despite little growth in production. Then the amount of the enslaving and plunderous foreign credits has swollen to exceed one

billion dollars. As a result, the real incomes of the people keep declining and national industries have been weakened or bankrupted, while foreign monopolies have their day.

The more militarized the South Korean economy is, the more severe the people's sufferings become, and

the more the economy will depend on foreign monopolies.

Every fact shows that the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are ever more pushing the South Korean economy, meagre as it is, along the destructive road of militarization which will only lead to another war in Korea.



The author at the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory

versity. I also inspected faculties and colleges.

In many places we saw children's palaces. They were really wonderful. They have musical instruments, physical culture and sports facilities, and playthings for military games for the children.

Touring many places in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I actually saw that in this country there is no unemployed. Everything in Korea is a creation of the Korean people, and the people enjoy a happy life.

We saw the Korean working class and the entire people are united firmly round Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, while Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea direct great concern to them.

Everywhere I went I saw all the people working hard, thinking of their South Korean compatriots. Because the South Korean people are groaning in distress and dire straits owing to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, whereas the people in the north enjoy a happy life. The entire Korean people want to liberate the South Korean people from the yoke of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries.

We Syrian trade union's delegates demand that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea at once.

The Syrian workers always stand firmly by the Korean workers and the Korean people.

The policies set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea are really correct. Indeed, these policies are a guarantee of happiness for the Korean people and of the country's reunification after driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

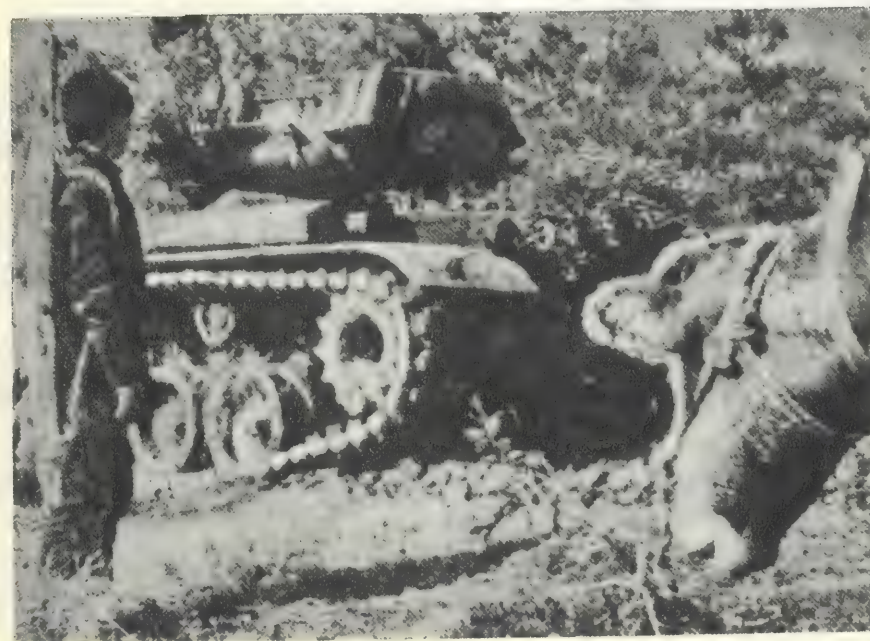
The Syrian workers are convinced that the Korean people will drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve the reunification of the country by themselves without fail.

Long live the solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Syria!

Death to the U.S. imperialists!

Death to international Jewish expansionism, stooge of U.S. imperialism!

In South Korea a vast tract of farm land is expropriated for military purposes



WE SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE

JANG HAK MYUNG

ALGIERS, the port city, with its kaleidoscopic charming sceneries against the steep Bouzareah Hill, was a picture itself. It stretches out some 40 kilometres along the beautiful Mediterranean.

I visited this beautiful city in early November last year when the Algerian people were busy preparing for the celebration of their red-letter day. An air of festivity pervaded the capital city of Algeria, and their national flags fluttered on the tops of tall buildings in the breeze from the Mediterranean Sea.

On November 1, 1954, guns roared simultaneously in the Kabylie and Aures mountains in the north and south telling the start of the revolution for liberty and independence. They were the signal for the sacred nation-wide armed struggle of the Algerian people for national independence and liberty, and against

the French imperialist colonial domination.

When the Algerian patriots started the struggle, they had only a few hunting guns, but soon their hunting guns and spears on their shoulders gave place to rifles and machineguns, eventually they came to have modern field guns and planes. And in the crucial armed struggle their ranks swelled, soon their army grew into a huge military force.

The tremendous military strength and up-to-date weapons of the French colonialists were powerless before the heroic Algerian people who had risen up for liberty and liberation.

Under the leadership of the National Liberation Front, the patriotic people of Algeria took up arms against the French aggressors, defeated them, and hoisted their flag

of independence on the soil of their fatherland.

Today the Algerian people upholding the banner of revolution are endeavouring to build up their country into a prosperous one that stands for independent development and a self-supporting national economy. And Algeria is in the ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle against aggression and war.

I could feel such self-confidence of Algeria in the grand troop review held in honour of the Algerian people's armed uprising.

During my stay in Algeria, I saw everywhere the Algerian people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, support positively all the peoples who are fighting for national independence and liberation.

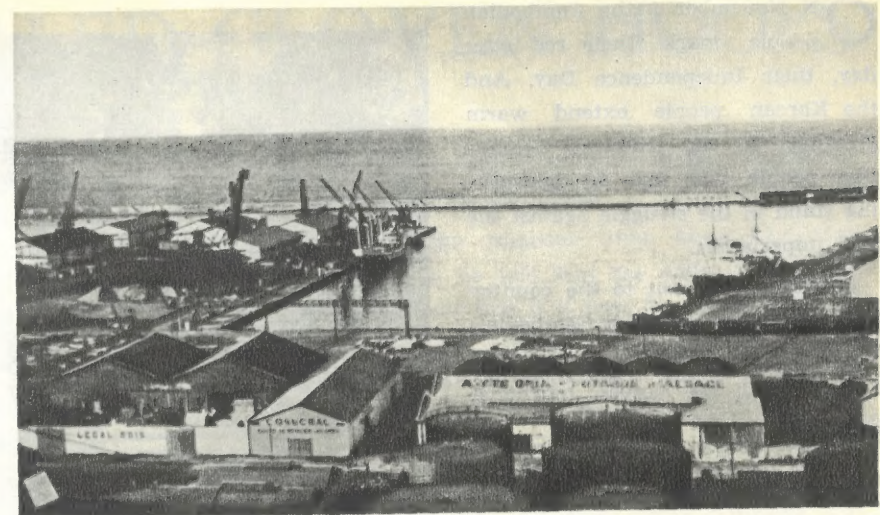
Especially the Algerian people wholeheartedly support the Korean

people who are struggling to drive the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea and reunify the country without foreign interference. The Algerian people expressed their militant solidarity with the Korean people, who shattered utterly the U.S. imperialists in the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation, who have turned the whole country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural one in a short space of time after the war, and who are fighting on against the U.S. imperialists and for the country's reunification under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader.

Korea and Algeria are close comrades-in-arms on the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. front.

Today the fraternal relationship between our two countries is being cemented further and the Korean people exert themselves to consolidate the friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Algeria—a friendship formed in the common struggle against imperialism headed by the U.S.

At present the Algerian people are fighting valiantly shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Arab world against the piratic aggression



The port town of Oran today

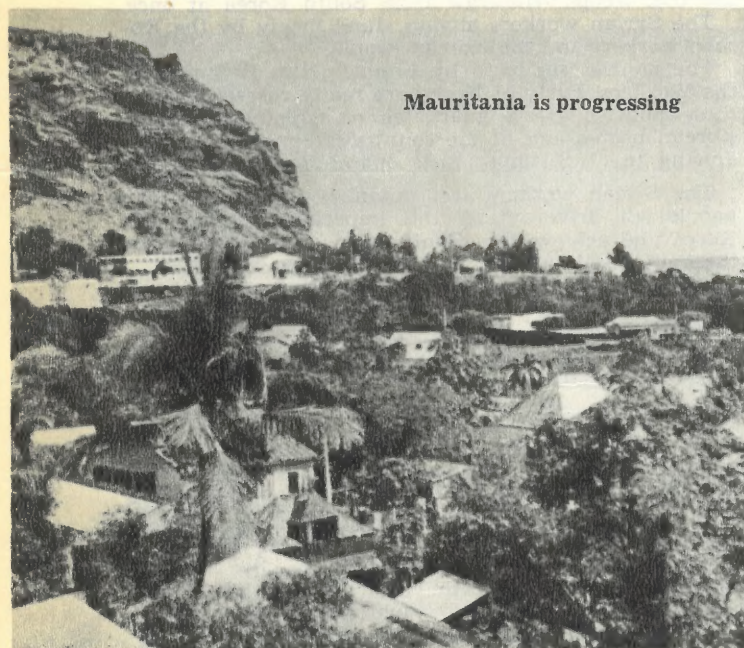
of the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paw Israeli expansionists.

The Korean people, who rallied firm round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Koreans, are making a revolutionary upsurge in economic construction and national defence buildup, extend all-out support to the Algerian people who are reso-

lutely determined to fight against aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and their lackeys Israeli expansionists, and to defend their revolutionary gains to the end.

Marking the 13th anniversary of the Algerian people's national day, I wish the friendly Algerian people greater successes in their struggle for fortifying the national independence and constructing a thriving society.

WE SALUTE MAURITANIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY



Mauritania is progressing

ON November 28 the people of Mauritania will observe the seventh anniversary of the country's independence which they won after a prolonged struggle against the foreign colonialists. And the Korean people send warm greetings to the Mauritanian people on their significant day.

Since the country got independence the people of Mauritania have waged a vigorous struggle to liquidate the aftermath of colonial rule and take a path of independent development, smashing all the subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists.

In particular, under the first four-year economic development plan, Mauritania's stock-breeding made a remarkable advance and a series of new industrial branches, mining industry included, were created. It is also making strides in irrigation and fishery. New primary schools have appeared even on Mauritania's plains, the home of flocks of sheep and cattle. Today,

the number of students has increased eighteen times as against that before the country's independence.

It must be noted that all these successes are the fruition of the creative labour and patriotic enthusiasm of the industrious people of Mauritania. The Korean people rejoice over the achievements of the Mauritanian people like their own.

The government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania actively supports the Asian and African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism; it is supporting the Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting against U.S. aggression; it resolutely broke off diplomatic relations with the United States and banished the U.S. embassy staff and the members of the "U.S. peace corps," when the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists unleashed the war of aggression against the Arab countries. This was an expression of the righteous position of the people of Mauritania who are adhering to the road of independent development.

The Korean people value high the relations of friendship and co-operation established between the two countries through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The Korean people are

fully determined to strengthen further the solidarity with the Mauritanian people and intensify the common struggle against imperialism.

The wide continent and vast ocean separate Korea and Mauritania, but the two countries are closely related to each other by the same past of long suffering under the yoke of the imperialist aggressors and by the same aims for independent development under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. We are happy to note that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries have been further strengthened since the diplomatic relations were established between them.

The bond of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mauritania not only fully accords with their own interests, but also contributes to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian unity. We are convinced that the friendship and co-operation between the two countries formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism will further develop in future.

Greeting the Independence Day of Mauritania we sincerely wish the Mauritanian people fresh successes in their struggle for building a new life.

ON November 9 the Cambodian people mark their red-letter day, their Independence Day. And the Korean people extend warm greetings to the fraternal Cambodian people, who take an unswerving stand in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

I recall my visit to the country two years ago as I greet Cambodia's Independence Day—I was there as a member of the Korean Journalist delegation.

It was the eve of the holiday that we arrived in Phnom Penh.

We found Phnom Penh a very beautiful city—charming houses of the South Seas were in good harmony with the surrounding tropical landscape.

To celebrate the holiday the people of the country enjoy their traditional water festival.

We were accorded cordial hospitality by the people; and we attended the water festival and other celebration events. A pirogue racing, a play peculiar to the Cambodian people, was very impressive.

During our stay there we visited many cities and localities including Siem Reap and Kompong Cham. Everywhere we went, we were welcomed by the people like their own brothers and shown achievements they attained in building a new life.

After independence the Cambodian people have made great successes and caused far-reaching changes in their life.

The volume of industrial output keeps growing every year, the country not only has become self-sufficient in grain but also enjoys a surplus to export. In the countryside, some agricultural co-operatives have already been organized and the living of those farmers who are in the co-ops is improving day by day.

Particularly impressive was the model village which told of the fu-



One of the main streets in Phnom-Penh

THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE WILL BE CROWNED WITH VICTORY

RI SUNG HO

ture of the countryside of Cambodia. The village was so spick-and-span and had all facilities like the cities.

While in Cambodia, we spent pleasant hours with farmers helping with their work in the fields, deepening the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

It was the U.S. imperialists that had said the Cambodians would not be able to sustain themselves even for a few months without U.S. aid when they were driven out from the country.

However, Cambodia stands firmly on her post of the anti-imperialist struggle in the East, and she is paving the way for greater prosperity.

Frustrating resolutely every sub-

versive move of the U.S. imperialists, the people of Cambodia are carrying on the struggle for national freedom, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

The Korean and Cambodian peoples are closely united in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Cambodian people have extended their full support to the Korean people who are struggling for making the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and reuniting the country by themselves without any outside interference.

Marking the Independence Day of Cambodia, the Korean people again extend warm greetings to the Cambodian people and wish them yet greater successes in their work.

THE REVEALED CLOVEN HOOFS

RECENTLY the Asia and Pacific Council (ASPAC) had its second ministerial meeting in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, to which many satellites and puppets of U.S. imperialism came—South Korea, Japan, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand.

Though the meeting was called for the alleged furtherance of regional co-operation, the whole show was put up by U.S. imperialism, as its first Seoul meeting last year was, to lay the ground for a new "anti-communist military alliance" in these parts of the world.

To be sure, U.S. imperialism has worked a long time for this "anti-communist military bloc" as part and parcel of its blueprint for Asian conquest. The U.S. imperialists have already concluded bilateral military pacts with South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, and others; and in June 1965 they instigated the Pak Jung Hi clique to conclude the "South Korea-Japan talks," which indicates, in all intents and purposes, the existence of a tripartite military alliance among the U.S., Japan, and South Korea.

It was against this background that U.S. imperialism made Pak Jung Hi call the "first ASPAC ministerial meeting" in Seoul last year; it hoped to bring in other U.S. satellites and puppets in Asia and even non-aligned countries to the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance which will give a birth to the "anti-communist military alliance" to pose against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries and the national-liberation movement.

The U.S. puppets in South Korea did not hide this—Pak Jung Hi said in so many words on the eve of the "first meeting" that the aim of the meeting was to organize an "anti-communist military alliance."

At the recent meeting too, the Pak Jung Hi clique openly demanded other participants to partake in organizing the projected alliance.

Also at this meeting, Japan's Sato and his set played no small part. Toeing most faithfully the U.S. im-

perialists' line of "anti-communist military alliance," they displayed all the artfulness.

Japanese foreign minister Miki knew what they were after, when he said that the ASPAC's foothold would be a narrow one if it puts too much stress on "anti-communism"; therefore, he suggested, "economic and cultural co-operation" should become its ground so that non-aligned countries could be induced to join the organization. Such are their tricks to put up in the hope to conceal the politico-military character of ASPAC and get more Asian countries that steer an independent policy for their sinister schemes. Cunningness and slyness of the Sato clique can be detected in Miki's remarks—he said that "nationalism" in Asia should develop into "enlightened nationalism."

The "enlightened nationalism" of the Sato clique, the faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism, means that all Asian countries should abandon their own independence and become junior partners to Japan within the framework of the "anti-communist military alliance."

The Japanese militarists led by Sato are working hand and glove with the U.S. imperialists to set up

"No intrigue can be covered up"



the "anti-communist military bloc" through ASPAC. Japan, on its part, is not without its own designs. It is for overseas expansion and is dreaming the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Sato clique are saying that ASPAC should work for strengthening the "feeling of solidarity" among the Asian and Pacific countries and that all countries of Southeast Asia must treat Japan as the "senior partner."

At the Bangkok meeting it was decided to establish newly such organs as "engineers' service centre," "mutual information service centre," and the like with a view to aiding more actively the U.S. escalation of aggressive war in Vietnam. All in all, another step was taken towards the formation of the "anti-communist military alliance."

The meeting, however, was not fully satisfactory to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. Before the meeting Japan had held extensive backdoor negotiations in order to induce some of the non-aligned Asian countries to take part in the meeting. But no country that held fast to its independent stand sent representatives. So their plan to bring other countries including the non-aligned to join the coming "anti-communist military alliance" failed.

The politically awakened peoples of Asia know too well what ASPAC stands for. And they will crush the pet scheme of U.S. imperialism, the "anti-communist military alliance."

Stamps of KOREA "Sculptures"

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set

of four stamps on sculpture.

All these stamps represent sculptures projecting the Korean People's Army soldiers who fought heroically and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953).

Stamp 1, 2 jun, "Annihilation."

Stamp 2, 5 jun, "Front-line music."

Stamp 3, 10 jun, "For the motherland."

Stamp 4, 40 jun, "On the southward march."

All stamps measure 26×35 mm.

Photogravured. In colours.



Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgment

(Continued from page 10)

and discussions. They drew a sketch of a gadget which will cylindrically fix tools. The new draft was completed with the assistance and additional advice of the staff members of the technical and the designing departments. The workteam handed over the blueprint to the wooden model shop.

It would take too much time if the blueprint—it was in three parts—was turned into a product through the three processes, wooden model, casting, and finishing. They had to figure out some other methods which will make it faster. After several heated discussions they found a way to make the desired part by utilizing a cylindrical pipe, which cut the time needed in making the synthesizing tank's body.

This Chullima workteam studied and discussed the teachings Premier Kim Il Sung gave on several occasions at their plant, and worked out a detailed plan to overfulfil the quotas for the year based on their experience in overfulfilling the production plan for the first half of the year by 19.8 per cent and to make big innovations in production and life so as to win the title of Twice Chullima Workteam.

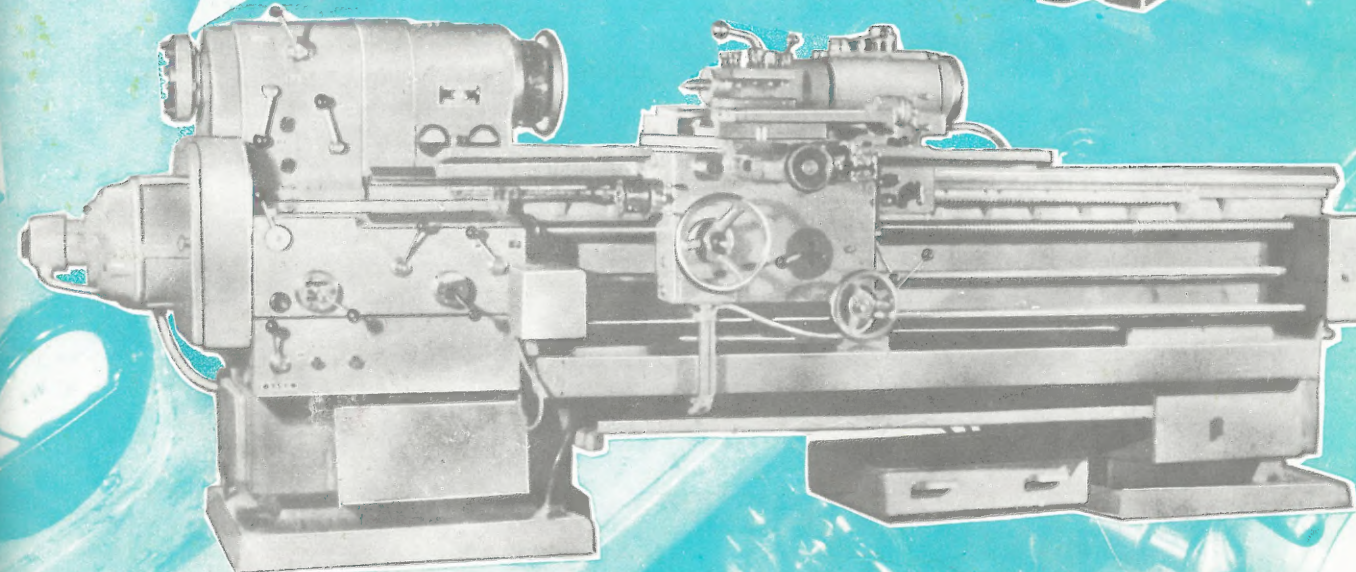
They have set out to realize their resolve. They have taken measures to introduce an automatic contrivance in their work and overfulfilled their daily plan. They put in hard work to elevate their technical standard and exalt their political judgement, constantly educating and steeling themselves to be ardent patriots and competent workers for the country.

Indeed, under the banner of the Chullima Workteam they keep advancing, thinking and practising boldly, not knowing standstill and stagnation.

MACHINE TOOLS MADE IN KOREA

Vertical drilling
machine,
model B I-32

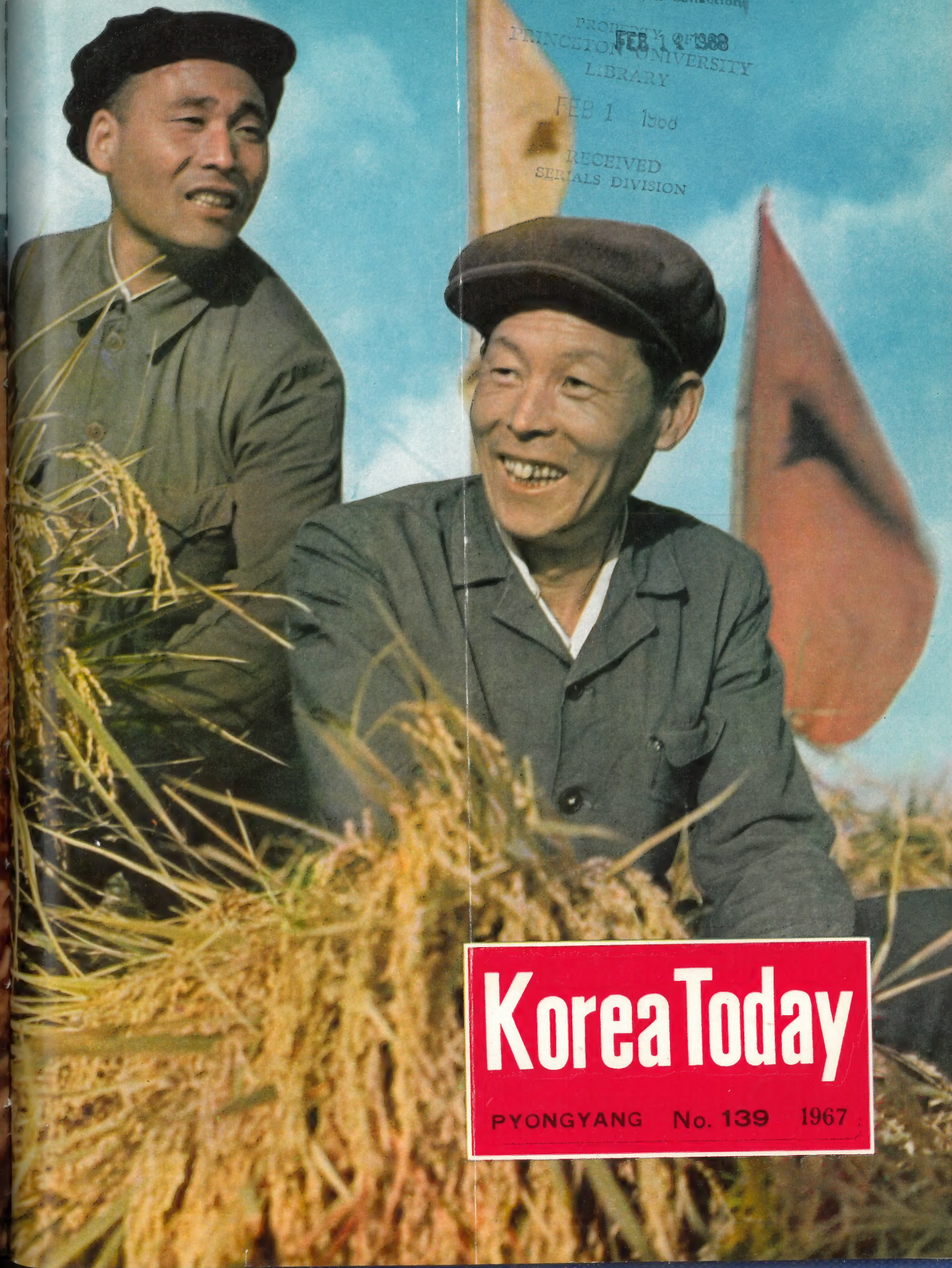
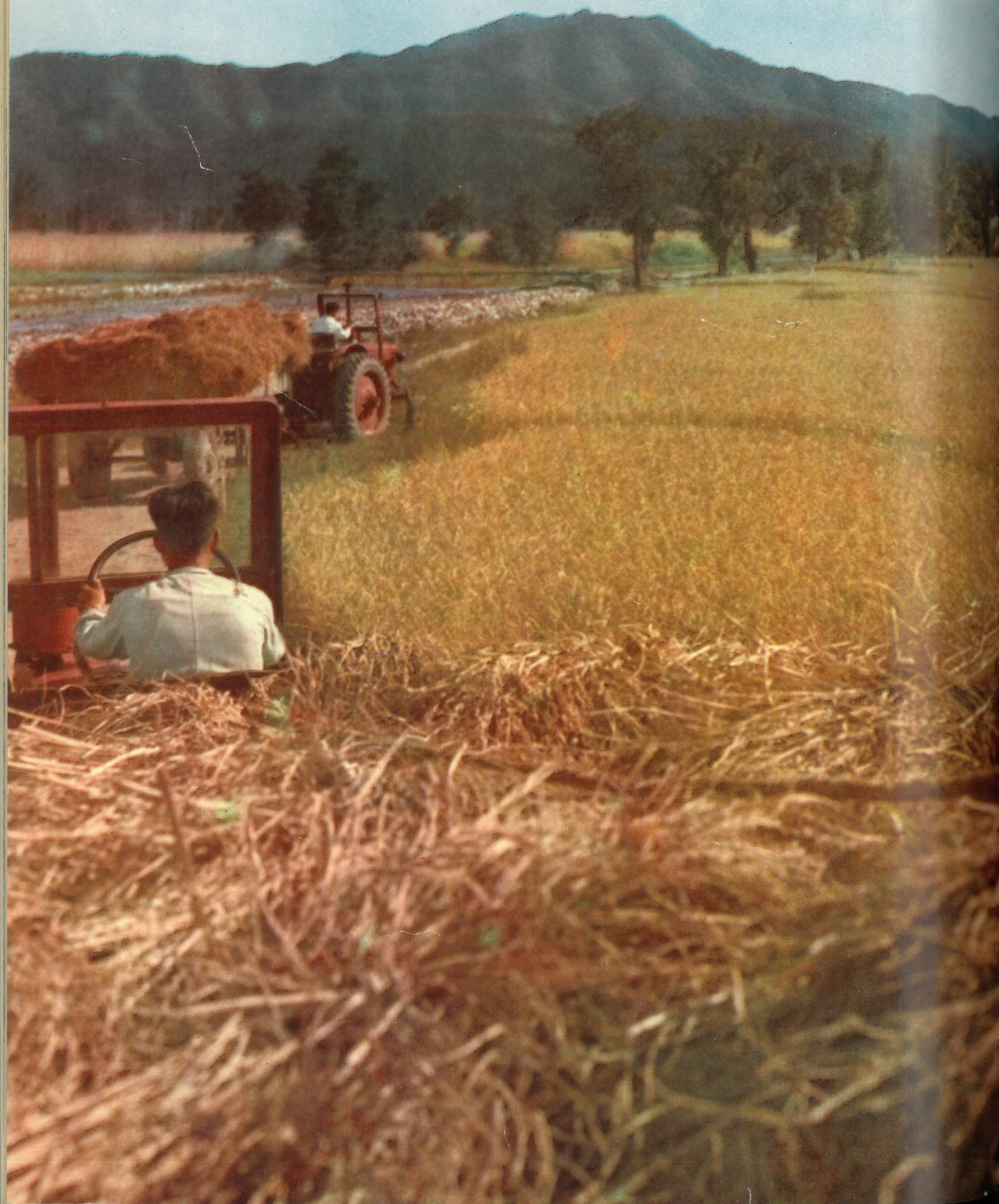
Hydraulic copying lathe,
model SI-250



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